Bulletin No. PXU-C
Drawing No. LP0932
Released 05/14

# MODEL PXU - TEMPERATURE/PROCESS CONTROLLERS

- PID CONTROL
- ACCEPTS TC and RTD
- ACCEPTS 0-10 V, 0/4-20 mA or 0-50 mV SIGNALS
- ON DEMAND AUTO-TUNING OF PID SETTINGS
- DC ANALOG CONTROL OUTPUT (OPTIONAL)
- 2 USER PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTION BUTTONS
- PC OR FRONT PANEL PROGRAMMING
- 1/16, 1/8 or 1/4 DIN
- CONTROLLERS MEET IP65 REQUIREMENTS

c UL us LISTED
13RW
PROCESS CONTROL EQUIPMENT

CE

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PXU controller accepts signals from a variety of temperature sensors including thermocouple or RTD. The controller can also be configured for process inputs including 0 to 5/10 VDC, 0/4 to 20 mA DC, or 0 to 50 mV DC. The PXU can provide an accurate output control signal (time proportional or DC Analog Output) to maintain a process at a determined setpoint value. Dual 4-digit display readings allow viewing of the temperature/process and setpoint value simultaneously. Front panel indicators inform the operator of alarm and control output status. Comprehensive programming features allow this controller to meet a wide variety of application requirements.

### MAIN CONTROL

The PXU controller allows the user to select between PID, On/Off and Manual control mode. The PXU has the ability to provide 2 control outputs. The control outputs can be individually configured for Reverse or Direct (heating/cooling) applications. The PID tuning constants can be established via on-demand auto-tune. The PID constants can also be programmed, or fine-tuned, through the front panel or a PC and then locked out from further modification.

### ALARMS

Alarm(s) can be configured independently for absolute high or low acting with balanced or unbalanced hysteresis. They can also be configured for deviation and band alarm. In these modes, the alarm trigger values track the setpoint value. Adjustable alarm hysteresis can be used for delaying output response. The alarms can be programmed for Automatic or Latching operation. A selectable standby feature suppresses the alarm during power-up until the temperature stabilizes outside the alarm region.

### CONSTRUCTION

The controller is constructed of a lightweight, high impact, black plastic textured case with a clear display window. Modern surface-mount technology, extensive testing, plus high immunity to noise interference makes the controller extremely reliable in industrial environments.

## SAFETY SUMMARY

All safety related regulations, local codes and instructions that appear in the manual or on equipment must be observed to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to either the instrument or equipment connected to it. If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

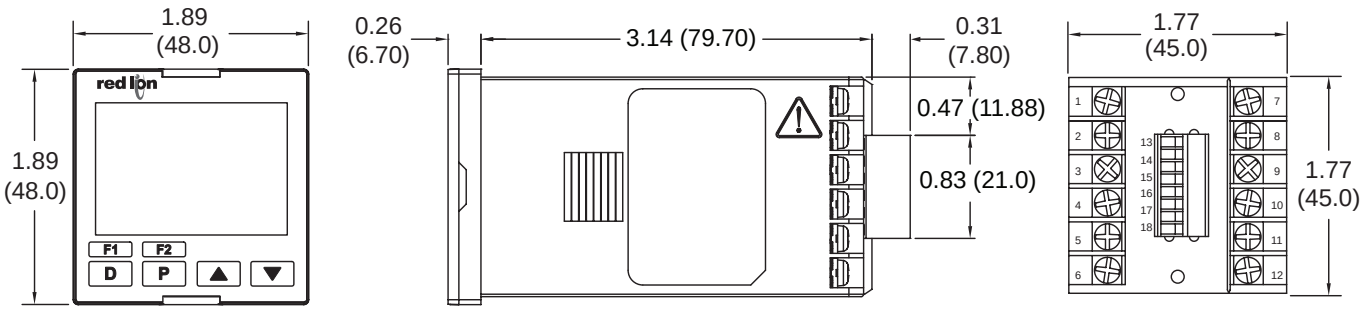
Do not use the controller to directly command motors, valves, or other actuators not equipped with safeguards. To do so can be potentially harmful to persons or equipment in the event of a fault to the controller. If redundant safeguards are not in place, an independent and redundant temperature limit indicator with alarm outputs is strongly recommended.

**CAUTION: Risk of Danger.**
Read complete instructions prior to installation and operation of the unit.

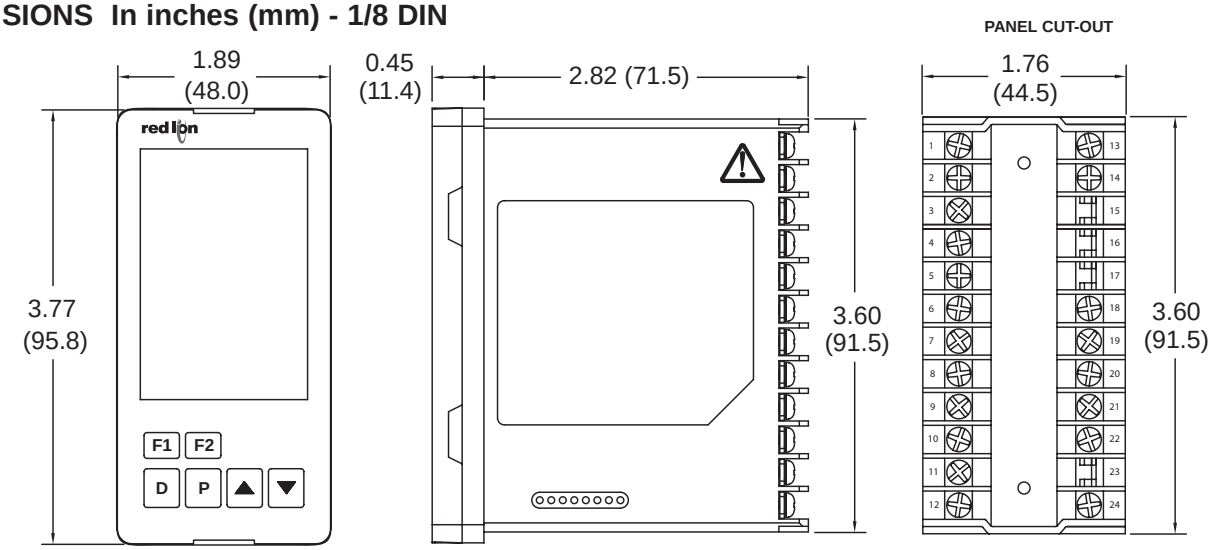
**CAUTION: Risk of electric shock.**
When the power is on, DO NOT touch the AC terminals, an electric shock may occur. Make sure the power is disconnected when you check the input power supply.

1. Prevent dust or metallic debris from falling into the controller and causing malfunctions. DO NOT modify the controller.
2. The PXU is an open-type device. Make sure it is installed in an enclosure free of dust and humidity in case of an electric shock.
3. Wait for one minute after the power is switched off to allow the unit to discharge. DO NOT touch the internal wiring within this period of time.

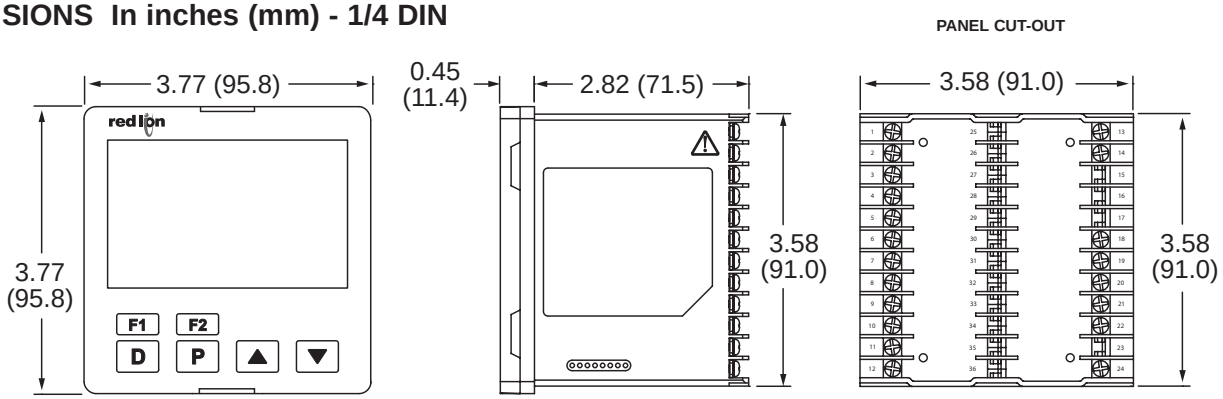
## DIMENSIONS In inches (mm) - 1/16 DIN



**DIMENSIONS In inches (mm) - 1/8 DIN**




**DIMENSIONS In inches (mm) - 1/4 DIN**

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## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

1. **DISPLAY**: LCD negative image transmissive with backlighting. Top (process) display with orange backlighting, bottom (parameter) display with green backlighting.
   **Line 1 and 2**: 4 digits each line
   **Status Annunciators**:
   OUT1 - Control output 1 is active.
   OUT2 - Control output 2 is active.
   ALM1 - Alarm 1 output is active.
   ALM2 - Alarm 2 output is active.
   ALM3 - Alarm 3 output is active.
   °F, °C - Temperature units.
   MAN - Controller is in Manual Mode.
   AT - Auto-Tune active.
   **1/4 DIN Model Digit Size**: Line 1 - 0.87" (22 mm); Line 2 - 0.55" (14 mm)
   **1/8 DIN Model Digit Size**: Line 1 - 0.47" (12 mm); Line 2 - 0.47" (12 mm)
   **1/16 DIN Model Digit Size**: Line 1 - 0.43" (11 mm); Line 2 - 0.27" (7.0 mm)
2. **POWER**:
   **Line Voltage Models**:
   100 to 240 VAC -20/+8 %, 50/60 Hz, 5 VA
   **Low Voltage Models**:
   DC Power: 24 VDC, ±10%, 5 W
3. **KEYPAD**: Mylar overlay with 4 program/selection keys and 2 user programmable function keys. 6 keys total.
4. **Display Messages**:
   OLOL - Measurement exceeds + sensor range
   ULUL - Measurement exceeds - sensor range
   OPEN - Open sensor is detected (TC or RTD)
   SHrt - Shorted sensor is detected (RTD only)
   ...- Display value exceeds + display range
   -...- Display value exceeds - display range
5. **SENSOR INPUT**:
   **Sample Period**: 100 msec (10 Hz rate)
   **A/D Converter**: 16 bit resolution
   Span Drift (maximum): 130 PPM/°C
   **Input Fail Response**:
   Main Control Output(s): Programmable preset output
   Display: OPEN, SHrt
   Alarms: programmable for On or Off
   **Normal Mode Rejection**: >35 dB @ 50/60 Hz
   **Common Mode Rejection**: >120 dB, DC to 60 Hz
6. **INPUT CAPABILITIES**:
   **Temperature/RTD Indication Accuracy**:
   ± (0.3% of span, +1°C) at 25°C ambient after 20 minute warm up. Includes NIST conformity, cold junction effect, A/D conversion errors and linearization conformity.
   **THERMOCOUPLE INPUTS**:
   **Types**: T, E, J, K, R, S, B, N, L, U, and TXK
   **Input Impedance**: Approximately 4.7 MΩ
   **Lead Resistance Effect**: -0.3 µV/Ω
   **Cold Junction Compensation**: Less than ±1.5°C typical (2.5°C max) error over 0 to 50°C temperature range.
   **Resolution**: 1° for types R, S, B and 1° or 0.1° for all other types

| TYPE | DISPLAY RANGE | WIRE COLOR | | STANDARD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ANSI | BS 1843 | |
| T | -200 to +400°C<br>-328 to +752°F | (+) Blue<br>(-) Red | (+) White<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| E | 0 to 600°C<br>+32 to +1112°F | (+) Violet<br>(-) Red | (+) Brown<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| J | -100 to +1200°C<br>-148 to +2192°F | (+) White<br>(-) Red | (+) Yellow<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| K | -200 to +1300°C<br>-328 to +2372°F | (+) Yellow<br>(-) Red | (+) Brown<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| R | 0 to +1700°C<br>+32 to +3092°F | No standard | (+) White<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| S | 0 to +1700°C<br>+32 to +3092°F | No standard | (+) White<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| B | +100 to +1800°C<br>+212 to +3272°F | No standard | No standard | ITS-90 |
| N | -200 to +1300°C<br>-328 to +2372°F | (+) Orange<br>(-) Red | (+) Orange<br>(-) Blue | ITS-90 |
| L | -200 to +850°C<br>-328 to +1562°F | (+) Red<br>(-) Blue | (+) Red<br>(-) Blue | DIN 43714 |
| U | -200 to +500°C<br>-328 to +932°F | No standard | (+) White<br>(-) Blue | IPTS68 |
| TXK | -200 to +800°C<br>-328 to +1472°F | — | — | — |

**RTD INPUTS**:
**Type**: 2 or 3 wire
**Excitation**: 180 µA typical
**Resolution**: 1° or 0.1° for all types

| TYPE | INPUT TYPE | RANGE | STANDARD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 385 | 100 Ω platinum,<br>Alpha = .00385 | -200 to +850°C<br>-328 to +1562°F | IEC 751 |
| 392 | 100 Ω platinum,<br>Alpha = .003919 | -20 to +400°C<br>-32 to +752°F | No official standard |
| 672 | 120 Ω Nickel<br>alpha = .00672 | -80 to +300°C<br>-112 to +572°F | |
| Cu50 | 50 Ω Copper<br>alpha = .00428 | -50 to +150°C<br>-58 to +302°F | |

**PROCESS INPUTS**:

| INPUT RANGE | ACCURACY * | IMPEDANCE | MAX CONTINUOUS OVERLOAD | RESOLUTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-5 VDC | 0.3% of rdg<br>+ 0.03 V | 1.8 MΩ | 50 V | 395 µV |
| 0-10 VDC | 0.3% of rdg<br>+ 0.03 V | 1.8 MΩ | 50 V | 395 µV |
| 0-20 mA | 0.3% of rdg<br>+ 0.04 mA | 249 Ω | 30 mA | 1.6 µA |
| 4-20 mA | 0.3% of rdg<br>+ 0.04 mA | 249 Ω | 30 mA | 1.6 µA |
| 0-50 mV | 0.3% of rdg<br>+ 0.1 mV | 4.7 MΩ | 30 V | 2.2 µV |

*Accuracies are expressed as ± percentages @ 25 °C ambient range after 20 minute warm-up.

7. **USER INPUT**: (Optional)
   **Contact Input**: ON Resistance 1 KΩ max.
   OFF Resistance 100 KΩ min.
   **Response Time**: 1 sec max
   **Functions**: Programmable
8. **MEMORY**: Nonvolatile $E^2$PROM retains all programmable parameters.
9. **OUTPUT CAPABILITIES:**
   **Output**: Time proportioning or DC Analog
   **Control**: PID, On/Off or user/manual
   **Cycle Time**: Programmable
   **Auto-Tune**: When selected, sets proportional band, integral time, derivative time, and integration default. Also sets relative gain (if applicable).
   **Input Fail Action**: Programmable output power level
   **CONTROL RELAY OUTPUTS (OUT1/OUT2)**:
   **Type:** Form A
   **Contact Rating:** 5 A @ 250 VAC
   **Life Expectancy:** 100,000 cycles at max. load rating
   (Decreasing load and/or increasing cycle time, increases life expectancy)
   **CONTROL SSR DRIVE OUTPUT (OUT1)**:
   Rating: 12 VDC ± 10% @ 40 mA max.
   **CONTROL ANALOG OUTPUT (OUT1)**:
   **Output**: Time proportioning or DC Analog
   **Analog Types**: 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 VDC
   **Isolation To Sensor & Communication Common**: 500 VDC for 1 min.
   **Resolution**: 12 bit
   **Compliance**: 10 VDC: 1 KΩ load min., 20 mA: 500 Ω load max.
   **ALARMS**: 2 relay alarm outputs.
   **Type:** Form A or Form C, model and alarm dependent
   **Contact Rating:** 3 A @ 250 VAC
   **Life Expectancy:** 100,000 cycles at max. load rating
   (Decreasing load and/or increasing cycle time, increases life expectancy)
   **Modes**:
   None
   Absolute High Acting (Balanced or Unbalanced Hysteresis)
   Absolute Low Acting (Balanced or Unbalanced Hysteresis)
   Deviation High Acting
   Deviation Low Acting
   Inside Band Acting
   Outside Band Acting
   **Reset Action**: Programmable; automatic or latched
   **Standby Mode**: Programmable; yes or no
   **Hysteresis**: Programmable
   **Input Fail Response**: Programmable
   **Annunciator**: "ALM1", "ALM2", and "ALM3", programmable for normal or reverse acting

10. **ISOLATION LEVEL**:
**AC power with respect to all other I/O**: 250 V working (2300 V for 1 min.)
**Sensor input to analog output**: 50 V working (500 V for 1 minute)
**Relay contacts to all other I/O**: 250 V working (2300 V for 1 minute)
**DC power with respect to sensor input and analog output**: 50 V working (500 V for 1 minute)

11. **CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCES**:
**CE Approved**
EN 61326-1 Immunity to Industrial Locations
Emission CISPR 11 Class A
EN 61010-1
RoHS Compliant
UL Listed: File #E179259
IP65 Enclosure rating (Face only)
*Refer to EMC Installation Guidelines section of the bulletin for additional information.*

12. **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**:
**Operating Temperature Range**: 0 to 50°C
**Storage Temperature Range**: -20 to 65°C
**Operating and Storage Humidity**: 80% max relative humidity (non-condensing) from 0°C to 50°C
**Vibration Resistance**: Operational 10 to 55 Hz, 1 g
**Shock Resistance**: Operational 30 g
**Altitude**: Up to 2000 meters

13. **CONNECTION**: Wire-clamping screw terminals

14. **CONSTRUCTION**: Black plastic alloy case and panel latch. Black plastic textured bezel with transparent display window. Controller meets IP65 requirements for indoor use when properly installed. Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2.

15. **WEIGHT**:
1/4 DIN: 11.0 oz (312 g)
1/8 DIN: 7.8 oz (221 g)
1/16 DIN: 5.3 oz (150 g)

## ORDERING INFORMATION

| MODEL NO. | DIN SIZE | MAIN CONTROL OUTPUT 1 | SECONDARY CONTROL OUTPUT 2 | USER INPUT(S) | RS 485 | PART NUMBERS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 100 to 240 VAC | 24 VDC |
| PXU | 1/16 | Relay | - | - | - | PXU10020 | PXU100B0 |
| | | Relay | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU11A20 | PXU11AB0 |
| | | Logic/SSR | - | - | - | PXU20020 | PXU200B0 |
| | | Logic/SSR | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU21A20 | PXU21AB0 |
| | | 4-20 mA | - | - | - | PXU30020 | PXU300B0 |
| | | 4-20 mA | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU31A20 | PXU31AB0 |
| | 1/8 (vertical) | Relay | - | - | - | PXU10030 | PXU100C0 |
| | | Relay | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU11A30 | PXU11AC0 |
| | | Logic/SSR | - | - | - | PXU20030 | PXU200C0 |
| | | Logic/SSR | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU21A30 | PXU21AC0 |
| | | 4-20 mA | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU31A30 | PXU31AC0 |
| | 1/4 | Relay | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU11A50 | PXU11AE0 |
| | | 4-20 mA | Relay | 2 | Yes | PXU31A50 | PXU31AE0 |

*Only stocked part numbers are listed. Contact factory for availability of non-stock models.*
*In order to program the unit using Crimson, the unit must be purchased with the 485 option.*

### ACCESSORIES

| MODEL NO. | DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBERS |
|---|---|---|
| RLY | External SSR Power Unit (for Logic/SSR models) | RLY50000 |
| | 25 A Single Phase Din Rail Mount Solid State Relay | RLY60000 |
| | 40 A Single Phase Din Rail Mount Solid State Relay | RLY6A000 |
| | Three Phase Din Rail Mount Solid State Relay | RLY70000 |
| SFCRD | Crimson PC Configuration Software | SFCRD200 |

[1] Crimson software is a free download from Red Lion website.

Do not dispose of unit in trash - Recycle

## EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Although Red Lion Controls Products are designed with a high degree of immunity to Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), proper installation and wiring methods must be followed to ensure compatibility in each application. The type of the electrical noise, source or coupling method into a unit may be different for various installations. Cable length, routing, and shield termination are very important and can mean the difference between a successful or troublesome installation. Listed are some EMI guidelines for a successful installation in an industrial environment.

1. A unit should be mounted in a metal enclosure, which is properly connected to protective earth.
2. Use shielded cables for all Signal and Control inputs. The shield connection should be made as short as possible. The connection point for the shield depends somewhat upon the application. Listed below are the recommended methods of connecting the shield, in order of their effectiveness.
   a. Connect the shield to earth ground (protective earth) at one end where the unit is mounted.
   b. Connect the shield to earth ground at both ends of the cable, usually when the noise source frequency is over 1 MHz.
3. Never run Signal or Control cables in the same conduit or raceway with AC power lines, conductors, feeding motors, solenoids, SCR controls, and heaters, etc. The cables should be run through metal conduit that is properly grounded. This is especially useful in applications where cable runs are long and portable two-way radios are used in close proximity or if the installation is near a commercial radio transmitter. Also, Signal or Control cables within an enclosure should be routed as far away as possible from contactors, control relays, transformers, and other noisy components.
4. Long cable runs are more susceptible to EMI pickup than short cable runs.
5. In extremely high EMI environments, the use of external EMI suppression devices such as Ferrite Suppression Cores for signal and control cables is effective. The following EMI suppression devices (or equivalent) are recommended:
   Fair-Rite part number 0443167251 (RLC part number FCOR0000)
   Line Filters for input power cables:
   Schaffner # FN2010-1/07 (Red Lion Controls # LFIL0000)
6. To protect relay contacts that control inductive loads and to minimize radiated and conducted noise (EMI), some type of contact protection network is normally installed across the load, the contacts or both. The most effective location is across the load.
   a. Using a snubber, which is a resistor-capacitor (RC) network or metal oxide varistor (MOV) across an AC inductive load is very effective at reducing EMI and increasing relay contact life.
   b. If a DC inductive load (such as a DC relay coil) is controlled by a transistor switch, care must be taken not to exceed the breakdown voltage of the transistor when the load is switched. One of the most effective ways is to place a diode across the inductive load. Most RLC products with solid state outputs have internal zener diode protection. However external diode protection at the load is always a good design practice to limit EMI. Although the use of a snubber or varistor could be used.
   RLC part numbers: Snubber: SNUB0000
   Varistor: ILS11500 or ILS23000
7. Care should be taken when connecting input and output devices to the instrument. When a separate input and output common is provided, they should not be mixed. Therefore a sensor common should NOT be connected to an output common. This would cause EMI on the sensitive input common, which could affect the instrument's operation.

Visit RLC's web site at Red Lion website for more information on EMI guidelines, Safety and CE issues as they relate to Red Lion Controls products.

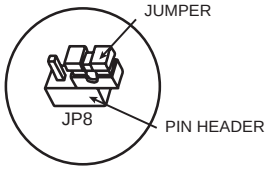
# 1.0 SETTING THE CURRENT INPUT JUMPER

When Input Type is selected as one of the two current input types (0-20 or 4-20), the current input jumper must be installed. The current input jumper is factory set for Temperature and Voltage input types. To change the jumper to configure the input for a current input type, the inside of the unit must be accessed and the jumper position changed.

To access the jumper, locate the two latches located on top and bottom of the front of the unit. Starting with the top latch, insert a small flat-blade screwdriver between the case latch and bezel while using your thumb to push out on the bezel until the latch is disengaged. Repeat this process with the bottom latch. After the latches are disengaged, using the flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry out on the bezel in several areas until the unit releases from the case.

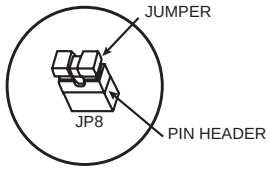
Look for the Current Input Jumper which will be located close to the pc board area that connects to the input terminals. If a current input type is desired, position the jumper across both pins. If input type is anything other than a current input, position the jumper on only one pin.

**Thermocouple, RTD or Voltage Input**




**FACTORY SETTING**

**Current Input (4-20 mA or 0-20 mA)**



# 2.0 Installing the Controller

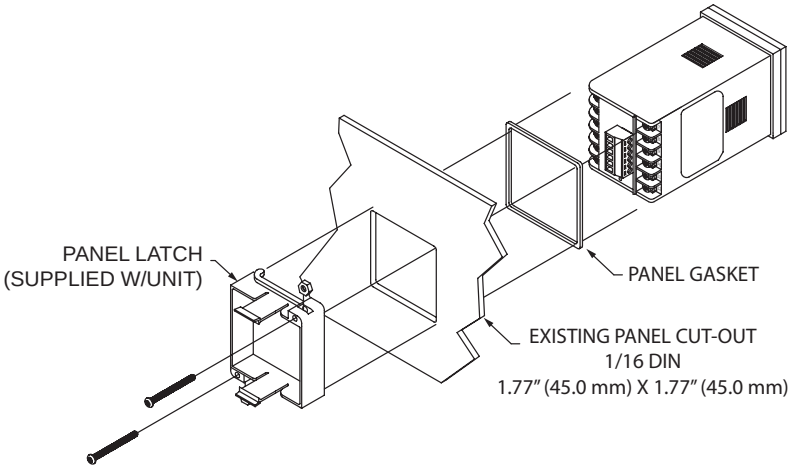
## 1/16 DIN Installation

The controller is designed to be mounted into an enclosed panel. The unit must be inserted in the case during installation of the controller.

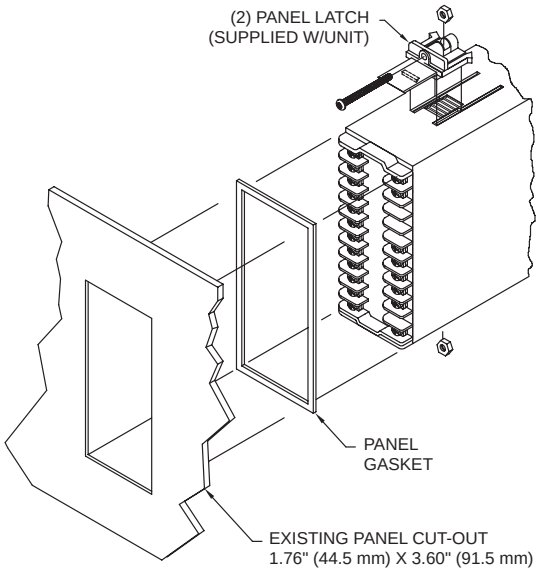
### Instructions:

1. Prepare the panel cutout to the proper dimensions.
2. Assemble the mounting clip by inserting the nut into the slot and then insert the screw and thread through the nut as shown (See drawing)
3. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the controller, seating it against the lip at the front of the case.
4. Insert the controller into the panel cutout. While holding the controller in place, install the panel latch and then slide it to the farthest forward slot possible.
5. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the panel latch screws evenly until the controller is snug in the panel, torquing the screws to 13.9 to 20.8 oz-in (9.8 to 14.7 N-cm). Overtightening can result in distortion of the controller, and reduce the effectiveness of the seal.

*Note: The installation location of the controller is important. Be sure to keep it away from heat sources (ovens, furnaces, etc.) and away from direct contact with caustic vapors, oils, steam, or any other process by-products in which exposure may affect proper operation.*




## 1/8 DIN Installation




The controller is designed to be mounted into an enclosed panel. The unit must be inserted in the case during installation of the controller.

### Instructions:

1. Prepare the panel cutout to the proper dimensions.
2. Assemble the mounting clip by inserting the nut into the slot and then insert the screw and thread through the nut as shown (See drawing)
3. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the controller, seating it against the lip at the front of the case.
4. Insert the controller into the panel cutout. While holding the controller in place, install the panel latches and then slide them to the farthest forward slot possible.
5. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the panel latch screws evenly until the controller is snug in the panel, torquing the screws to 13.9 to 20.8 oz-in (9.8 to 14.7 N-cm). Overtightening can result in distortion of the controller, and reduce the effectiveness of the seal.

*Note: The installation location of the controller is important. Be sure to keep it away from heat sources (ovens, furnaces, etc.) and away from direct contact with caustic vapors, oils, steam, or any other process by-products in which exposure may affect proper operation.*

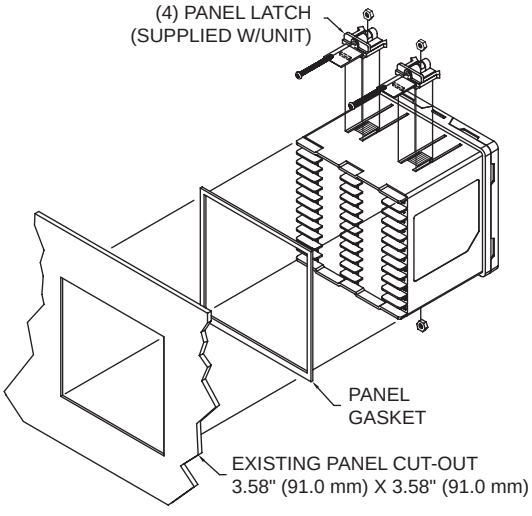
## 1/4 DIN Installation

The controller is designed to be mounted into an enclosed panel. The unit must be inserted in the case during installation of the controller.

### Instructions:

1. Prepare the panel cutout to the proper dimensions.
2. Assemble the mounting clip by inserting the nut into the slot and then insert the screw and thread through the nut as shown (See drawing)
3. Slide the panel gasket over the rear of the controller, seating it against the lip at the front of the case.
4. Insert the controller into the panel cutout. While holding the controller in place, install the panel latches and then slide them to the farthest forward slot possible.
5. To achieve a proper seal, tighten the panel latch screws evenly until the controller is snug in the panel, torquing the screws to 13.9 to 20.8 oz-in (9.8 to 14.7 N-cm). Overtightening can result in distortion of the controller, and reduce the effectiveness of the seal.

*Note: The installation location of the controller is important. Be sure to keep it away from heat sources (ovens, furnaces, etc.) and away from direct contact with caustic vapors, oils, steam, or any other process by-products in which exposure may affect proper operation.*

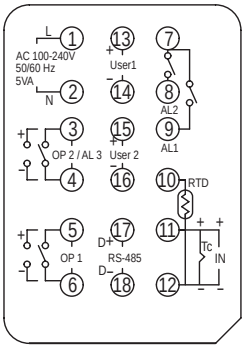


# 3.0 Wiring the Controller

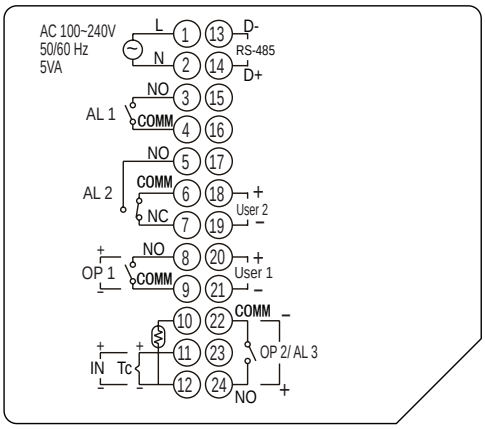
## WIRING CONNECTIONS

All wiring connections are made to the rear screw terminals. When wiring the controller, use the numbers on the label and those embossed on the back of the case, to identify the position number with the proper function.

All conductors should meet voltage and current ratings for each terminal. Also, cabling should conform to appropriate standards of good installation, local codes and regulations. It is recommended that power (AC or DC) supplied to the controller be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker. Strip the wire, leaving approximately 1/4" (6 mm) bare wire exposed (stranded wires should be tinned with solder). Insert the wire under the clamping washer and tighten the screw until the wire is clamped tightly.




1/16 DIN

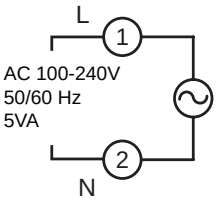



1/8 or 1/4 DIN

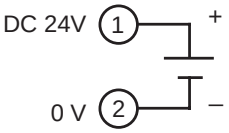
## CONTROLLER POWER CONNECTIONS

For best results, the power should be relatively "clean" and within the specified limits. Drawing power from heavily loaded circuits or from circuits that also power loads that cycle on and off should be avoided. It is recommended that power supplied to the controller be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker.

**VAC**



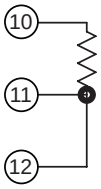

**VDC**



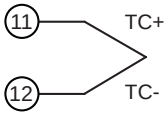

## INPUT CONNECTIONS

For two wire RTDs, install a copper sense lead of the same gauge and length as the RTD leads. Attach one end of the wire at the probe and the other end to input common terminal. This is the preferred method as it provides complete lead wire compensation. If a sense wire is not used, then use a jumper. A temperature offset error will exist. The error may be compensated by programming a temperature offset.

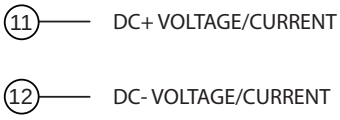
**RTD and Resistance**




**Thermocouple and Millivolt**

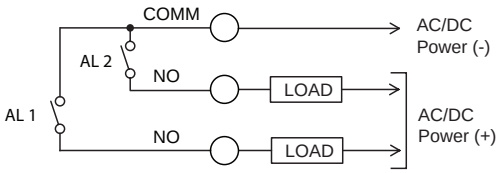



**Voltage and Current**

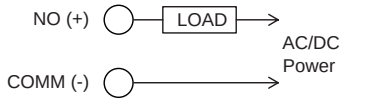



## CONTROL AND ALARM OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

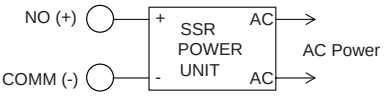
**Alarm 1 and 2 * (1/16 DIN Shown)**



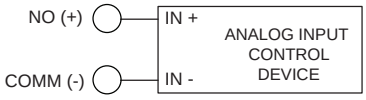

**OP1/OP2 Output Control Relay ***



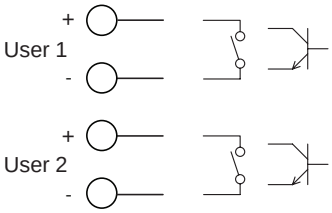

**OP1 Output Control Logic/SSR ***



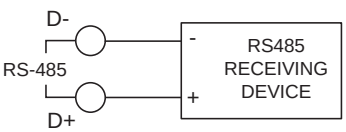

**OP1 Output Control Analog ***




**USER INPUT CONNECTIONS ***

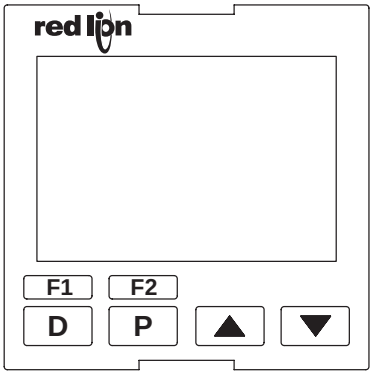



**RS 485 CONNECTIONS ***




* See unit label for terminal identification.

# 4.0 Reviewing the Front Keys and Display




## FRONT PANEL KEYS

**D** In the Display Loop, the D key is pressed to identify the display parameter and to advance to the next enabled display item. In all other loops, the D key is pressed to exit (or escape) directly to the first enabled Display Loop item.

**P** The P key is pressed to advance to the next parameter, to activate a selection/value change, and to enter the Hidden Loop when held for three seconds.

**▲ ▼** The Arrow keys are used to scroll through parameter selections/values and in the Configuration Loop they are used to scroll to the appropriate Parameter Module.

**F1 F2** The F1/F2 keys are used to perform the function assigned to the key in Configuration Module 1.

# 5.0 Programming Loops

## DISPLAY/PARAMETER/HIDDEN LOOP REFERENCE TABLE

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | RANGE/UNITS | FACTORY SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPx | Active Setpoint Value | Input Range Dependent | 0 |
| OP1 | Control Output 1 | 0 to 100% | 0.0 |
| OP2 | Control Output 2 | 0 to 100% | 0.0 |
| SPrP | Setpoint Ramp Rate | 0 to 999 display units/minute | 0 |
| PId | PID Group | 1 or 2 | 1 |
| r-S | Controller Status | rUn or StOP | rUn |
| OPOF | Output Power Offset | | |
| ProP | Proportional Band | 0 to 9999 % display units | 70 |
| Intt | Integral Time | 0 to 9999 seconds. | 120 |
| dErt | Derivative Time | 0 to 9999 seconds per repeat | 30 |
| d Int | Integration Default | Default Integration Value 0.0 to 100.0% | 0.0 |
| AL-1 | Alarm 1 Value | Input Range Dependent | 100 |
| AL-2 | Alarm 2 Value | Input Range Dependent | 200 |
| AL-3 | Alarm 3 Value | Input Range Dependent | 300 |
| ALrS | Alarm reset | 1-2 ( ▲ Resets AL1; ▼ Resets AL2) | |
| ALrS | Alarm Reset | 3 ( ▼ Resets AL3) | |
| SPSL | Setpoint Select | SP-1 or SP-2 | SP-1 |
| tUNE | Auto-Tune Start | no or YES | no |
| CtrL | Control Mode | OnOF or PId | PId |
| trnF | Control Mode Transfer | Auto or USEr | Auto |
| dEu | Setpoint Deviation | Display Units | |
| CodE | Access Code | -125 to 125 | 0 |

## DISPLAY LOOP

At power up, all display segments light, and then the programmed input type and the controller's software version will flash. Then the Temperature/Process Value is shown in the top display, and the bottom display will show the first Display Loop parameter configured as **dISP** in Configuration Module 3.

Pressing the [D] key will advance the bottom display to the next Display Loop parameter. After viewing the last parameter, the display will loop back to the beginning of the Display Loop. If the bottom display is blank, it is because there are no parameters enabled for display in the Display Loop.

Changes made to parameters are effective immediately. Parameters that can be displayed in the Display Loop include:

SP  OP1  OP2  SPrP  Pid  r-S  dEu

Pressing the [P] key will advance the bottom display to the Parameter Loop.

## PARAMETER LOOP

Pressing the [P] key, while in the Display Loop, will advance the bottom display to the Parameter Loop. Applicable items configured as **PArA** in Configuration Module 3 will be displayed in the Parameter Loop. Each press of the [P] key will advance the bottom display to the next Parameter Loop parameter. After viewing the last parameter the display will loop back to the beginning of the Parameter Loop. Pressing the [P] key while parameters are not configured as **PArA** in Module 3, will cause the bottom display to remain in the Display Loop and advance to the first Display Loop parameter.

Pressing the [D] key will return the display to the Display Loop. To accept a parameter change, the [P] key must be pressed prior to pressing the [D] key.

The unit will automatically exit to the Display Loop after approximately one minute of no key presses.

Parameters that can be displayed in the Parameter Loop include:

SP  OP1  OP2  SPrP  Pid  r-S  OPOF  ProP
Intt  dErt  dInt  AL-1  AL-2  AL-3  ALrS  SPSL

## HIDDEN LOOP

Press and Hold the [P] key for 3 seconds to enter the Hidden Loop. If a lockout code 1 thru 125 has been configured in Module 3 (**CodE**), the correct access code will need to be entered prior to gaining access to the Hidden Loop. If a User Input is configured for **PLOC** (program disable), the User Input will need to be de-activated prior to gaining access to the Hidden Loop. Factory programmed setting for Code = 0, and the User Inputs are not configured.

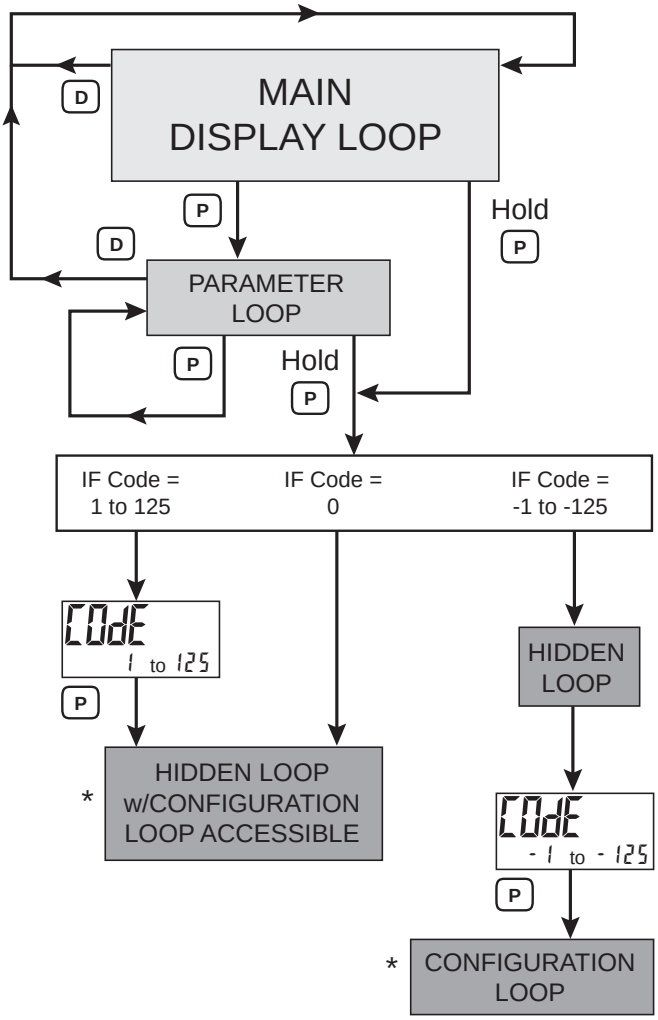
After accessing the Hidden Loop, each consecutive press of the [P] button will advance the bottom display through the applicable parameters selected as **HidE** in Module 3. The last item in the Hidden Loop is either **CodE** or **CNFP**. If a lockout code -1 thru -125 has been configured in Module 3 (**CodE**), the correct access code will need to be entered prior to gaining access to the Configuration Loop. Pressing [P] while **CNFP** is selected as **no** will exit to the first parameter in the Display Loop.

To accept a parameter change, the [P] key must be pressed prior to pressing the [D] key. Pressing the [D] key will return the display to the Display Loop.

The unit will automatically exit to the Display Loop after approximately one minute of no key presses.

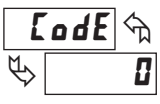
Parameters that can be displayed in the Hidden Loop include:

SP  OP1  OP2  SPrP  Pid  r-S  OPOF  ProP  Intt  dErt
dInt  AL-1  AL-2  AL-3  ALrS  SPSL  tUNE  CtrL  trnF



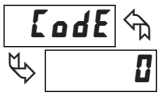

* If PLOC is active, the Configuration Loop is not accessible.

### ACCESS CODE




1 to 125

If the Access Code is set from 1 to 125, in Lockout Module **3-LC**, **CodE** will appear prior to gaining access to the Hidden Loop. By entering the proper code, access to the Hidden Loop is permitted. With the factory setting of 0, **CodE** will not appear in the Hidden Loop. A universal code of 111 can be entered to gain access, independent of the programmed code number.



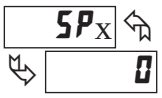

-1 to -125

If the Access Code is set from -1 to -125, in Lockout Module **3-LC**, **CodE** will appear as the last Hidden Loop item. By entering the proper code, access to the Configuration Loop is permitted (with a negative code value, the Hidden Loop can be accessed without the use of a code). With an active User Input configured for Program Lock (**PLOC**), **CodE** will not appear. An active user input configured for Program Lock (**PLOC**) always locks out the Configuration Loop, regardless of Access Code. A universal code of -111 can be entered to gain access, independent of the programmed code number.

# DISPLAY/PARAMETER/HIDDEN LOOP PARAMETER DESCRIPTIONS

The following parameters may be locked from display or made available in either the main Display Loop, the Parameter Loop or the Hidden Loop as configured in programming module 3-LC. Values configured for dSPr are read only when in the main display loop, but are writable when in the Hidden Loop. The value mnemonics are shown for each parameter, as well as the factory setting for each of the values.

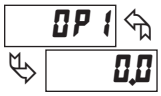
### ACTIVE SETPOINT VALUE

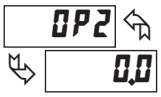



-999 to 9999 display units *

The parameter name indicates the active setpoint. The Setpoint value can be changed by pressing the arrow keys. This parameter can be configured as read only in the Display Loop, but read/write in the Hidden Loop (dSPr). Select the second Setpoint value by using the F1 or F2 key, user input, or the SPSL parameter. Both Setpoint values are limited by the Setpoint Low and High Limits in Input Module 1- IN.

### CONTROL OUTPUT 1 or 2 % OUTPUT POWER

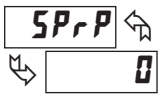



0.0 to 100.0

While the controller is in Automatic Mode, this value is read only. When the controller is placed in Manual Mode, the value can be changed by pressing the arrow keys. For more details on % Output Power, see Control Mode Explanations.

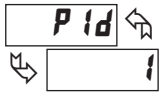
### SETPOINT RAMP RATE




0 to 999 display units/minute *

By ramping the setpoint at a controlled rate, the setpoint ramp rate can reduce sudden shock to the process and reduce overshoot on startup or after setpoint changes. When viewing setpoint value, and the setpoint is ramping, the setpoint will alternate between rSPx and the target setpoint value. The ramp rate is in least-significant (display units) digits per minute. A value of 0 disables setpoint ramping. Once the ramping setpoint reaches the target setpoint, the setpoint ramp rate disengages until the setpoint is changed again. If the ramp value is changed during ramping, the new ramp rate takes effect. If the setpoint is ramping prior to starting Auto-Tune, the ramping will terminate when Auto-Tune starts. Deviation and band alarms are relative to the target setpoint, not the ramping setpoint. A slow process may not track the programmed setpoint rate. At power up, the ramping setpoint is initialized to the current temperature/process value.

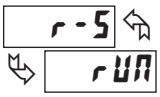
### PID GROUP




1 or 2

Select different PID parameters by choosing one of two different PID groups.

### CONTROLLER STATUS

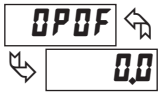



rUN StOP

When in rUN mode, the control output(s) respond based on their corresponding % output value. When in StOP mode, the control output(s) are disabled.

Integral wind-up can be reset by entering StOP and then going back to rUN mode.

### OUTPUT POWER OFFSET




0.0 to 100.0 % power

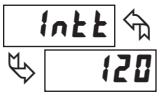
When the Integral Time is set to zero, the power offset is used to shift the proportional band to compensate for errors in the steady state. If Integral Action is later invoked, the controller will re-calculate the internal integral value to provide "bumpless" transfer and Output Power Offset will not be necessary.

### PROPORTIONAL BAND

1 to 999 display units *

The proportional band should be set to obtain the best response to a process disturbance while minimizing overshoot. For more information, see Control Mode and PID Tuning Explanations.

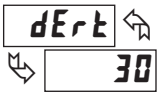
### INTEGRAL TIME




0 to 9999 seconds

Integral action shifts the center point position of the proportional band to eliminate error in the steady state. The higher the integral time, the slower the response. The optimal integral time is best determined during PID Tuning.

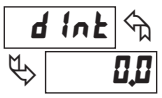
### DERIVATIVE TIME




0 to 9999 seconds per repeat

Derivative time helps to stabilize the response, but too high of a derivative time, coupled with noisy signal processes, may cause the output to fluctuate too greatly, yielding poor control. Setting the time to zero disables derivative action.

### INTEGRATION DEFAULT

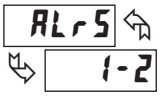



0.0 to 100.0 % output power

The Integration Default is the default integration value of integral control. When the process value enters the proportional band, the PXU will take the Integration Default as the default control output of integral control. The value is determined at Auto-Tune.

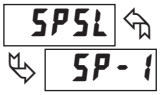
*** Range/Decimal position is Programming dependent.**

### ALARM RESET



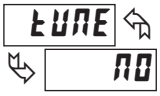

This parameter provides for the ability to individually reset active alarms from the front panel, without using F1 or F2 function keys. When ALrS is displayed with 1-2 on bottom display, pressing the ▲ key, under the 1, will reset an active Alarm 1. Pressing the ▼ key, under the 2, will reset an active Alarm 2. When ALrS is displayed with 3 on the bottom display, pressing the ▼ key, under the 3, will reset an active Alarm 3. All alarms may be simultaneously reset from the front panel by using User F1 or F2 programmed for ALrS.

### SETPOINT SELECT



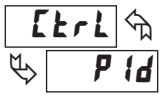

The SPSL function allows the operator to select setpoint 1 or setpoint 2 as the active setpoint value.

### AUTO-TUNE START



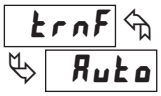

The Auto-Tune procedure sets the Proportional Band, Integral Time, Derivative Time, Integration Default, and relative Gain (Heat/Cool) values appropriate to the characteristics of the process. This parameter allows front panel starting YES or stopping no of Auto-Tune. For more information, see PID Tuning Explanations.

### AUTO CONTROL MODE



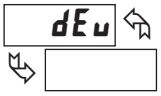

Select the desired control mode. When OnOF is selected, the PID parameters are not available.

### CONTROL MODE TRANSFER




In Automatic Mode (Auto), the percentage of Output Power is automatically determined by the controller based on the Auto Control Mode selected. In Manual/User Mode (USEr), the percentage of Output Power is adjusted manually by the user. The Control Mode can also be transferred through the F1 or F2 key or User Input. For more information, see Control Mode Explanations.

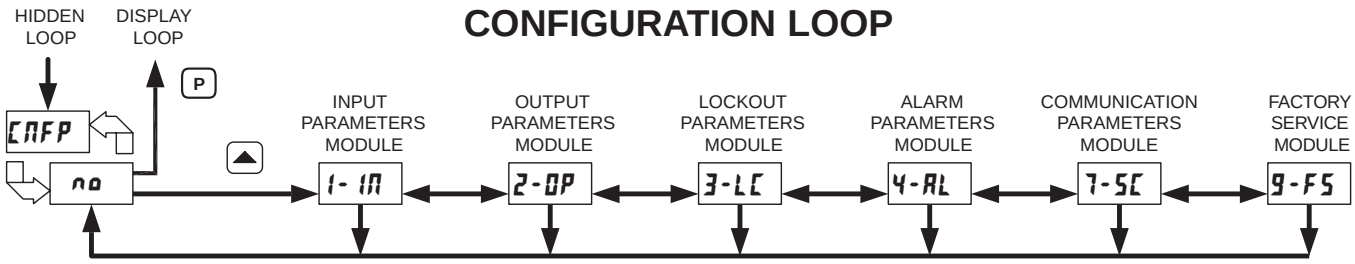
### SETPOINT DEVIATION VALUE




Setpoint deviation is the number of display units that the input display varies from the active setpoint value. This is a read only value.

# 6.0 PROGRAMMING: CONFIGURATION LOOP

## CONFIGURATION LOOP



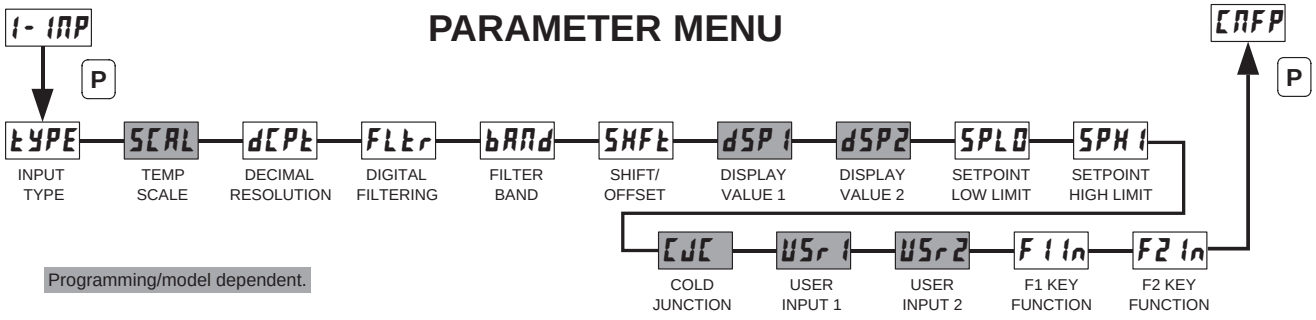

To access the Configuration Loop, press the up key when CNFP/no is displayed in the Hidden Loop. In the Configuration Loop, CNFP will alternate with the parameter number in the bottom display and the Temperature/Process Value is shown on the top display. The arrow keys are used to select the parameter module (1-9). To enter a specific module press P while the module number is displayed. In the Configuration Loop, CNFP will alternate with the parameter number in the bottom display and the Temperature/Process Value is shown on the top display.

After entering a parameter module, press P to advance through the parameters in the module. To change a parameter's selection/value, press the arrow keys while the parameter is displayed. In the modules, the top display shows the parameter name, and the bottom display shows the selection/value. Use P to enter and store the selection/value that has been changed. If a power loss occurs before returning to the Display Loop, the new values should be checked for accuracy.

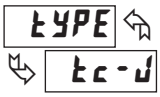
At the end of each module, the controller returns to CNFP/no. At this location, pressing P again returns the display to the the Display Loop. Pressing the ▲ key allows re-entrance to the Configuration Loop. Whenever D is pressed, End momentarily appears, the current parameter change will be aborted, and the controller returns to the Display Loop.

# 7.1 MODULE 1 - INPUT PARAMETERS (1-IN)

## PARAMETER MENU




### INPUT TYPE




| SELECTION | TYPE | SELECTION | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|
| tc-K | K TC | tctK | TXK TC |
| tc-J | J TC | r392 | RTD 392 |
| tc-t | T TC | r385 | RTD 385 |
| tc-E | E TC | n1 | RTD 672 |
| tc-N | N TC | cU | Cu 50 |
| tc-r | R TC | 5u | 0-5 Volt |
| tc-S | S TC | 10u | 0-10 Volt |
| tc-b | B TC | 0-20 | 0-20 mA |
| tc-L | L TC | 4-20 | 4-20 mA |
| tc-U | U TC | 0.05u | 0-50 mV |

Select the input type that corresponds to the input sensor.

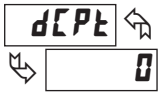
### TEMPERATURE SCALE

°F Fahrenheit
°C Celsius

Select either degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius. If changed, check related parameter values.

** Temperature Input only.*

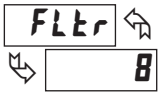
### DECIMAL RESOLUTION




0 to 0.0 for temperature inputs
0 to 0.000 for process inputs

Select whole degrees, or tenths of degrees for Temperature display, Setpoint values, and related parameters. For thermocouple types R, S, and B, only whole degrees of resolution is available. For process inputs up to three decimal point resolution is available.

### DIGITAL FILTERING




0 = least to 50 = most

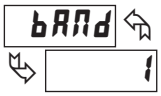
The filter is an adaptive digital filter that discriminates between measurement noise and actual process changes. The equation for digital filtering is:

$$PV = \frac{\text{Last displayed PV} * n + \text{measured value}}{n + 1}$$

Where: n = Digital Filtering selection

If the signal is varying greatly due to measurement noise, increase the filter value. Decrease the filter value for quicker controller response.

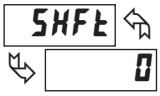
### INPUT FILTER BAND




1 to 100 display units

The filter will adapt to variations in the input signal. When the variation exceeds the input filter band value, the digital filter disengages and a noise discrimination filter engages that rejects noise bursts. When the variation becomes less than the band value, the digital filter engages again. The value of the band is in display units.

### SHIFT/OFFSET




-99 to 999 display units

This value offsets the controller's display value by the entered amount. This is useful in applications in which the sensor does not provide an accurate signal.

### DISPLAY VALUE SCALING POINT 1

-999 to 9999

Enter the first coordinate zero Display Value associated with the lower range (0V/mA, 4mA) of the input signal, by using the arrow keys.

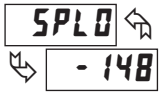
### DISPLAY VALUE SCALING POINT 2

-999 to 9999

Enter the second coordinate full scale Display Value associated with the upper range (5V, 10V, etc) of the input signal, by using the arrow keys.

* Process input only.

### SETPOINT LOW LIMIT




-999 to 9999 input range dependent

The controller has a programmable low setpoint limit value to restrict the range of the setpoint. Set the limit so that the setpoint value cannot be set below the safe operating area of the process.

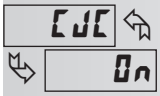
Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

## SETPOINT HIGH LIMIT

-999 to 9999 input range dependent

The controller has a programmable high setpoint limit value to restrict the range of the setpoint. Set the limit so that the setpoint value cannot be set above the safe operating area of the process.

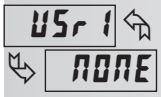
## COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION

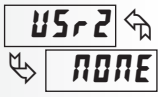



On OFF

This parameter turns the internal cold junction compensation on or off. For most applications, cold junction compensation should be enabled (On). This parameter does not appear if a process input type is selected.

## USER INPUT FUNCTION (Model dependent)

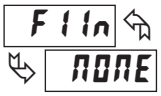


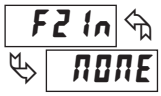




The controller performs the programmed User Input selection (User Input option models), when the User terminal + is connected to User terminal -.

| SELECTION | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | No Function | No function is performed. |
| r-S | Controller Status | This function can be used to start (rUN) and stop (StOP) the control function of the controller. When in StOP mode, control output 1 and 2 are disabled and output calculations are suspended. |
| SPSL | Setpoint 1 or 2 Select | This function selects (maintained action) Setpoint 1(user inactive) or Setpoint 2 (user active) as the active setpoint. |
| trnF | Auto/Manual Select | This function selects (maintained action) Automatic (user inactive) or Manual Control (user active). |
| PLOC | Program Lock | The Configuration Loop is locked, as long as user input is active (maintained action). |
| ILOC | Integral Action Lock | The integral action of the PID computation is disabled (suspended), as long as activated (maintained action). |
| SPrP | Setpoint Ramp Disable | The setpoint ramping feature is disabled, as long as activated (maintained action). Any time the user input is activated with a ramp in process, ramping is aborted. |
| ALrS | Reset All Alarms | This function can be used to reset all of the alarms as long as activated (maintained action). Active alarms are reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again (momentary action). |
| A1rS | Reset Alarm 1 | This function can be used to reset alarm 1 as long as activated (maintained action). An active alarm is reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again (momentary action). |
| A2rS | Reset Alarm 2 | This function can be used to reset alarm 2 as long as activated (maintained action). An active alarm is reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again (momentary action). |
| A3rS | Reset Alarm 3 | This function can be used to reset alarm 3 as long as activated (maintained action). An active alarm is reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again (momentary action). |

## F KEY FUNCTION



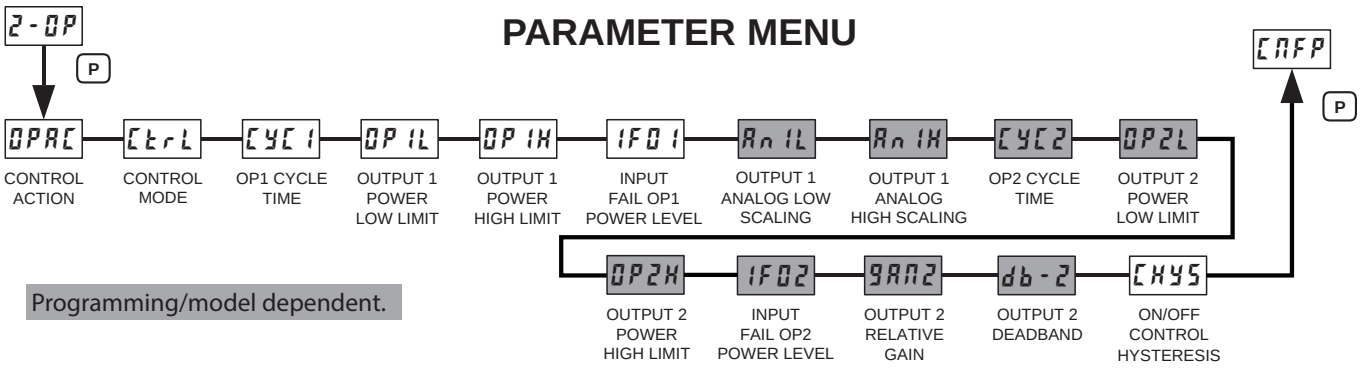

The controller performs the selected F1 Key Function, when F1 is pressed.

| SELECTION | FUNCTION | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | No Function | No function is performed. |
| r-S | Controller Status | This function can be used to start (rUN) and stop (StOP) the control function of the controller. When in StOP mode, control output 1 and 2 are disabled and output calculations are suspended. |
| SPSL | Setpoint 1 or 2 Select | This function toggles (momentary action) the controller between Setpoint 1 and Setpoint 2. |
| trnF | Auto/Manual Select | This function toggles (momentary action) the controller between Automatic and Manual Control. |
| ALrS | Reset All Alarms | This function can be used to reset all of the alarms when activated (momentary action). The alarms will remain reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again. |
| A1rS | Reset Alarm 1 | This function can be used to reset alarm 1 when activated (momentary action). The alarm will remain reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again. |
| A2rS | Reset Alarm 2 | This function can be used to reset alarm 2 when activated (momentary action). The alarm will remain reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again. |
| A3rS | Reset Alarm 3 | This function can be used to reset alarm 3 when activated (momentary action). The alarm will remain reset until the alarm condition is cleared and triggered again. |

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

# 7.2 MODULE 2 - OUTPUT PARAMETERS (2-OP)

## PARAMETER MENU




### CONTROL ACTION

OPAC → rEr2

r = Reverse Acting
d = Direct Acting
A = Alarm 3

This determines the action for each Output. When programmed as rEd2, Output 1 will function in the Reverse mode (heating) and Output 2 will function in the Direct mode (Cooling). When selected as A, OP2 is configured as the alarm 3 output and the alarm 3 settings will become accessible in the Alarm module configuration menu and OP2 parameters will no longer be available.

### CONTROL MODE

CtrL → PID

PID  OnOF

Select the Control Output(s) mode of operation. This parameter can also be selected in the Hidden Loop when configured in Module 3.

### OP1 CYCLE TIME

CYC1 → 2.0

0.0 to 250.0 seconds

The Cycle Time is entered in seconds with one tenth of a second resolution. It is the total time for one on and one off period of the OP1 time proportioning control output. With time proportional control, the percentage of power is converted into an output on-time relative to the cycle time value set. (If the controller calculates that 65% power is required and a cycle time of 10.0 seconds is set, the output will be on for 6.5 seconds and off for 3.5 seconds.) For best control, a cycle time equal to one-tenth or less, of the natural period of oscillation of the process is recommended. When using the Analog Output signal for control, the Cycle Time setting has no effect.

### OUTPUT 1 POWER LOWER LIMIT

OP1L → 0.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter may be used to limit controller power at the lower end due to process disturbances or setpoint changes. Enter the safe output power limits for the process. When the controller is in USEr or OnOF Control Mode or Auto Tune, this limit does not apply.

### OUTPUT 1 POWER UPPER LIMIT

OP1H → 100.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter may be used to limit controller power at the upper end due to process disturbances or setpoint changes. Enter the safe output power limit for the process. When the controller is in USEr or OnOF Control Mode, this limit does not apply.

### INPUT FAIL OP1 POWER LEVEL

1FO1 → 0.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter sets the power level in the event of an input failure (open TC/RTD or shorted RTD). Manual (USEr) Control overrides the input fail preset.

### OUTPUT 1 ANALOG LOW SCALING

An1L → 0.0

-99.9 to 999.9

The output power level that corresponds with 0 V or 4 mA analog output.

### OUTPUT 1 ANALOG HIGH SCALING

An1H → 100.0

-99.9 to 999.9

The output power level that corresponds with 10 V or 20 mA analog output. An inverse action can be achieved by reversing the high and low scaling points.

### OP2 CYCLE TIME

CYC2 → 2.0

0.0 to 250.0 seconds

The Cycle Time is entered in seconds with one tenth of a second resolution. It is the total time for one on and one off period of the OP2 time proportioning control output. With time proportional control, the percentage of power is converted into an output on-time relative to the cycle time value set. (If the controller calculates that 65% power is required and a cycle time of 10.0 seconds is set, the output will be on for 6.5 seconds and off for 3.5 seconds.) For best control, a cycle time equal to one-tenth or less, of the natural period of oscillation of the process is recommended. When using Analog Output signal for control, the Cycle Time setting has no effect.

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

### OUTPUT 2 POWER LOWER LIMIT

OP2L
0.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter may be used to limit controller power at the lower end due to process disturbances or setpoint changes. Enter the safe output 2 low power limit for the process. When the controller is in USEr or OnOF Control Mode, this limit does not apply.

### OUTPUT 2 POWER UPPER LIMIT

OP2H
100.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter may be used to limit controller power at the upper end due to process disturbances or setpoint changes. Enter the safe output high power limit for the process. When the controller is in USEr or OnOF Control Mode, this limit does not apply.

### INPUT FAIL OP2 POWER LEVEL

IFO2
0.0

0.0 to 100.0 %

This parameter sets the power level in the event of an input failure (open TC/RTD or shorted RTD). Manual (USEr) Control overrides the input fail preset.

### RELATIVE GAIN

GAN2
1.00

0.01 to 99.99

This defines the gain of OP2 relative to OP1. It is generally set to balance the effects of cooling to that of heating(rEd2) or vice versa (dIr2). This is illustrated in the Heat/Cool Relative Gain Figures below. After completion of Auto-Tune, this parameter will be changed.

### DEADBAND/OVERLAP

db-2
2

-999 to 9999

This defines the deadband area between the bands (positive value) or the overlap area in which both heating and cooling are active (negative value). If a heat/cool overlap is specified, the percent output power is the sum of the heat power and the cool power. The function of Deadband/Overlap is illustrated in the Control Mode Explanations.

### ON/OFF CONTROL HYSTERESIS

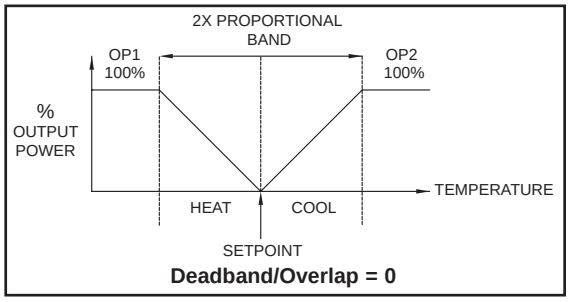
CHYS
2

2 to 250

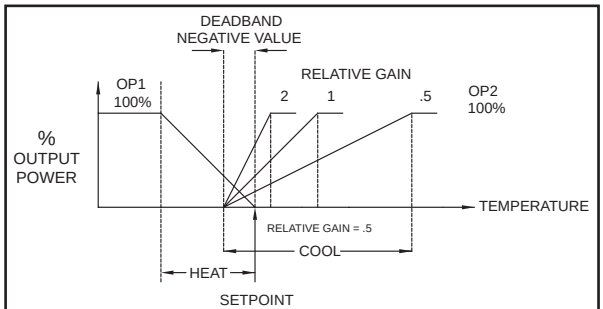
The On/Off Control Hysteresis (balanced around the setpoint) eliminates output chatter. The control hysteresis value affects both OP1 and OP2 control. The hysteresis band has no effect on PID Control. On/Off Control Hysteresis is illustrated in the Control Mode explanations.

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

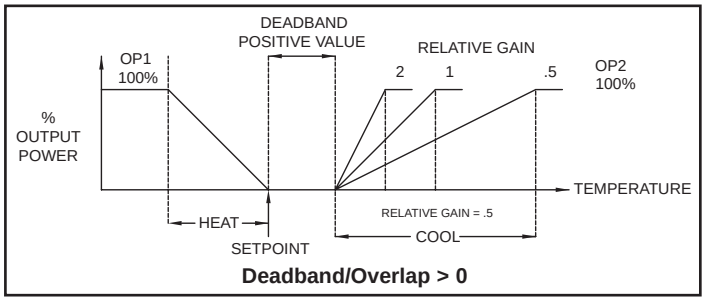
### HEAT/COOL RELATIVE GAIN FIGURES



**Deadband/Overlap = 0**



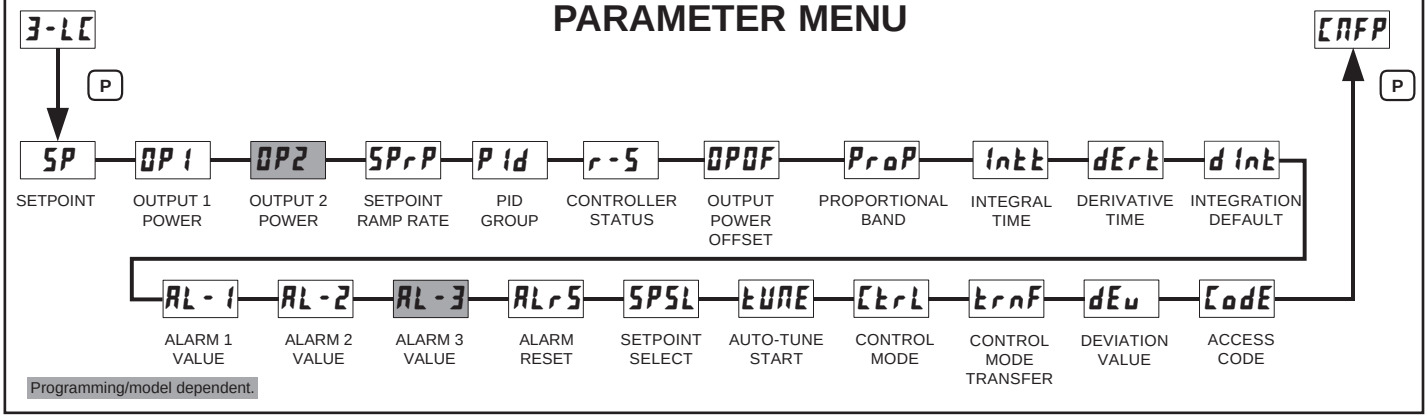
**Deadband/Overlap < 0**



**Deadband/Overlap > 0**

# 7.3 MODULE 3 - LOCKOUT PARAMETERS (3-LC)

## PARAMETER MENU




| SELECTION | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| diSP | Display: accessible in Display Loop. |
| PArA | Parameter: accessible in Parameter Loop |
| HidE | Hide: accessible in Hidden Loop. |
| LOC | Locked: not accessible in loops. |
| dSPr | Display/read: read only in Display Loop, but read/write in Hidden Loop. |

The following parameters can be configured for the selections described above. See Programming Loops section for a description of loops and parameters.

| PARAMETER | SELECTION | FACTORY SETTING |
|---|---|---|
| SP | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | diSP |
| OP1 | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | PArA |
| OP2 | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | PArA |
| SPrP | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | PArA |
| Pid | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | PArA |
| r-S | diSP, PArA, HidE, LOC, dSPr | diSP |
| OPOF | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| ProP | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| Intt | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| dErt | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| d Int | PArA, HidE, LOC | LOC |
| AL-1 | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| AL-2 | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| AL-3 | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| ALrS | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| SPSL | PArA, HidE, LOC | PArA |
| tUNE | HidE, LOC | HidE |
| CtrL | HidE, LOC | HidE |
| trnF | HidE, LOC | HidE |
| dEu | diSP, LOC | diSP |

Parameters may not appear in selected loop if not applicable to current operating mode.

Ex. 1. If Act2 = NONE, AL-2 will not be displayed in selected loop.

2. If CtrL = ONOF, PID parameters will not be displayed in selected loop.

### ACCESS CODE

CodE → 0 (-125 to 125)

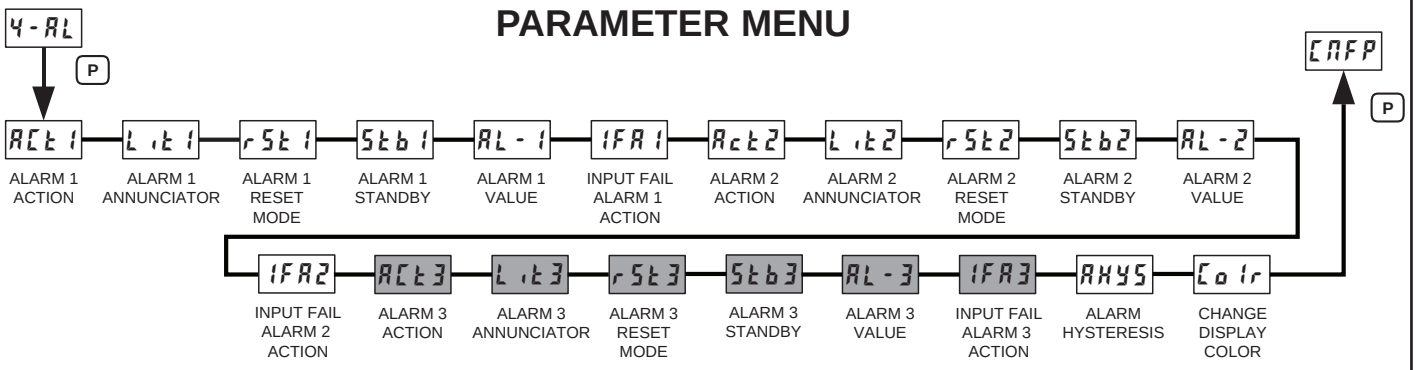
| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Full access to Display, Hidden, and Configuration Loops |
| -1 to -125 | Code necessary to access Configuration Loop only. * |
| 1 to 125 | Code necessary to access Hidden and Configuration Loops. * |

** If PLOC is active, Configuration Loop is not accessible.*

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

# 7.4 MODULE 4 - ALARM PARAMETERS (4-AL) (OPTIONAL)

## PARAMETER MENU



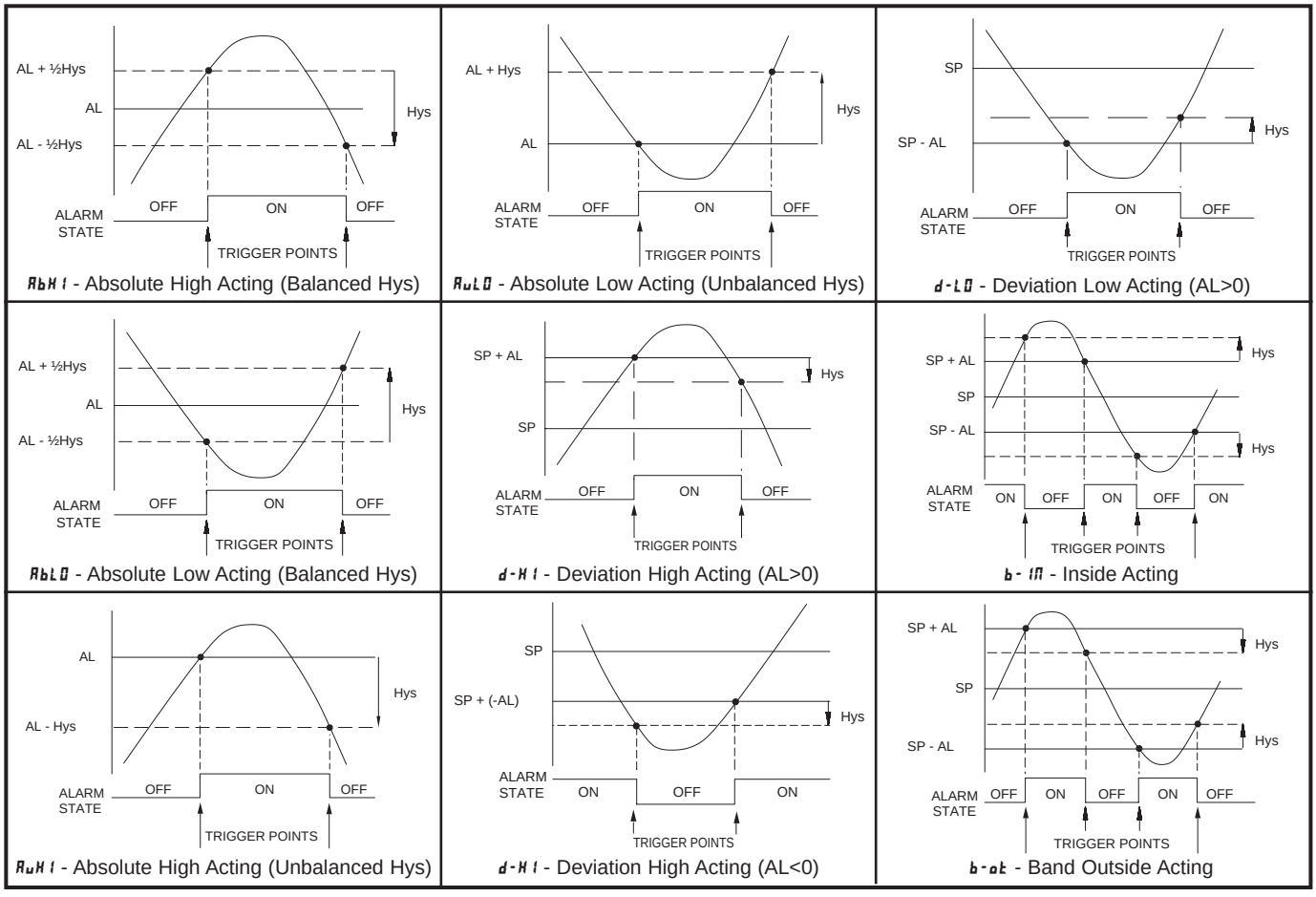

Programming/model dependent.

### AVAILABLE ALARM ACTIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | None | No action, the remaining Alarm parameters are not available. |
| AbH1 | Absolute High (balanced hysteresis) | The alarm energizes when the Process Value exceeds the alarm value + 1/2 the hysteresis value. |
| AbLO | Absolute Low (balanced hysteresis) | The alarm energizes when the Process Value falls below the alarm value -1/2 the hysteresis value. |
| AuH1 | Absolute High (unbalanced hysteresis) | The alarm energizes when the Process Value exceeds the alarm value. |
| AuLO | Absolute Low (unbalanced hysteresis) | The alarm energizes when the Process Value falls below the alarm value. |

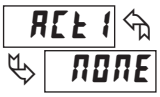
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| d-H1 | Deviation High | The alarm value tracks the Setpoint value |
| d-LO | Deviation Low | The alarm value tracks the Setpoint value |
| b-IN | Band Acting (inside) | The alarm value tracks the Setpoint value |
| b-ot | Band Acting (outside) | The alarm value tracks the Setpoint value |

### ALARM ACTION FIGURES




*Note: Hys in the above figures refers to the Alarm Hysteresis.*

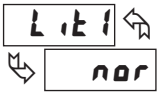
### ALARM 1 ACTION




NONE AbH 1 AbLO AuH 1 AuLO
d-H 1 d-LO b-IN b-ot

Select the action for the alarm. See Alarm Action Figures at the beginning of this section for a visual explanation.

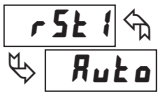
### ALARM 1 ANNUNCIATOR




nor Normal
rEu Reverse

With normal selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "on" alarm output 1. With reverse selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "off" alarm output.

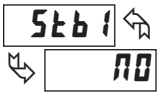
### ALARM 1 RESET MODE




Auto Automatic
LAtc Latched

In Automatic mode, an energized alarm turns off automatically after the Temperature/Process value leaves the alarm region. In Latched mode, an energized alarm requires an F1 / F2 key or user input alarm reset to turn off. After an alarm reset, the alarm remains reset off until the trigger point is crossed again.

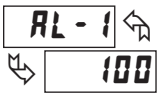
### ALARM 1 STANDBY




YES Standby on
no Standby off

Standby prevents nuisance (typically low level) alarms after a power up. After powering up the controller, the process must leave the alarm region (enter normal non-alarm area of operation). After this has occurred, the standby is disabled and the alarm responds normally until the next controller power up.

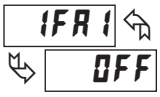
### ALARM 1 VALUE




-999 to 9999

The alarm values are entered as process units or degrees. They can be entered in the Parameter or Hidden Loops, when enabled in 3-LC. When the alarm is configured as deviation or band acting, the associated output tracks the Setpoint as it is changed. The value entered is the offset or difference from the Setpoint at which the alarm condition will occur.

### INPUT FAIL ALARM 1 ACTION




On OFF

Select the Alarm action in the event of a detected input failure (open TC/RTD or shorted RTD).

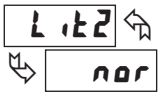
### ALARM 2 ACTION

NONE AbH 1 AbLO AuH 1 AuLO
d-H 1 d-LO b-IN b-ot

Select the action for the alarm. See Alarm Action Figures at the beginning of this section for a visual explanation.

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

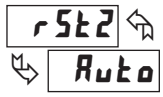
### ALARM 2 ANNUNCIATOR




nor Normal
rEu Reverse

With normal selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "on" alarm output 2. With reverse selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "off" alarm output.

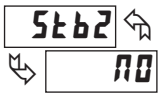
### ALARM 2 RESET MODE




Auto Automatic
LAtc Latched

In Automatic mode, an energized alarm turns off automatically after the Temperature/Process value leaves the alarm region. In Latched mode, an energized alarm requires an F1 / F2 key or user input alarm reset to turn off. After an alarm reset, the alarm remains reset off until the trigger point is crossed again.

### ALARM 2 STANDBY




YES Standby on
no Standby off

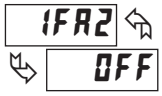
Standby prevents nuisance (typically low level) alarms after a power up. After powering up the controller, the process must leave the alarm region (enter normal non-alarm area of operation). After this has occurred, the standby is disabled and the alarm responds normally until the next controller power up.

### ALARM 2 VALUE

-999 to 9999

The alarm values are entered as process units or degrees. They can be entered in the Parameter or Hidden Loops. When the alarm is configured as deviation or band acting, the associated output tracks the Setpoint as it is changed. The value entered is the offset or difference from the Setpoint.

### INPUT FAIL ALARM 2 ACTION




On OFF

Select the Alarm action in the event of a detected input failure (open TC/RTD or shorted RTD).

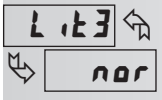
Alarm 3 parameters in this module are programming dependent. They are available only when Output 2 control action is programmed as alarm.

### ALARM 3 ACTION

NONE AbH 1 AbLO AuH 1 AuLO
d-H 1 d-LO b-IN b-ot

Select the action for the alarm. See Alarm Action Figures at the beginning of this section for a visual explanation.

### ALARM 3 ANNUNCIATOR




nor Normal
rEu Reverse

With normal selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "on" alarm output 3. With reverse selection, the alarm annunciator indicates an "off" alarm output.

### ALARM 3 RESET MODE

rSt3 / Auto

Auto Automatic
LAtc Latched

In Automatic mode, an energized alarm turns off automatically after the Temperature/Process value leaves the alarm region. In Latched mode, an energized alarm requires an F1 / F2 key or user input alarm reset to turn off. After an alarm reset, the alarm remains reset off until the trigger point is crossed again.

### ALARM 3 STANDBY

Stb3 / no

YES Standby on
no Standby off

Standby prevents nuisance (typically low level) alarms after a power up. After powering up the controller, the process must leave the alarm region (enter normal non-alarm area of operation). After this has occurred, the standby is disabled and the alarm responds normally until the next controller power up.

### ALARM 3 VALUE

AL-3 / 300

-999 to 9999

The alarm values are entered as process units or degrees. They can also be entered in the Parameter or Hidden Loops. When the alarm is configured as deviation or band acting, the associated output tracks the Setpoint as it is changed. The value entered is the offset or difference from the Setpoint.

### INPUT FAIL ALARM 3 ACTION

IFA3 / OFF

On OFF

Select the Alarm action in the event of a detected input failure (open TC/RTD or shorted RTD).

### ALARM HYSTERESIS

AHYS / 1

0 to 250

The Hysteresis Value is either added to or subtracted from the alarm value, depending on the alarm action selected. The same value applies to both alarms. See the Alarm Action Figures at the beginning of this section for a visual explanation of how alarm actions are affected by the hysteresis.

### CHANGE COLOR

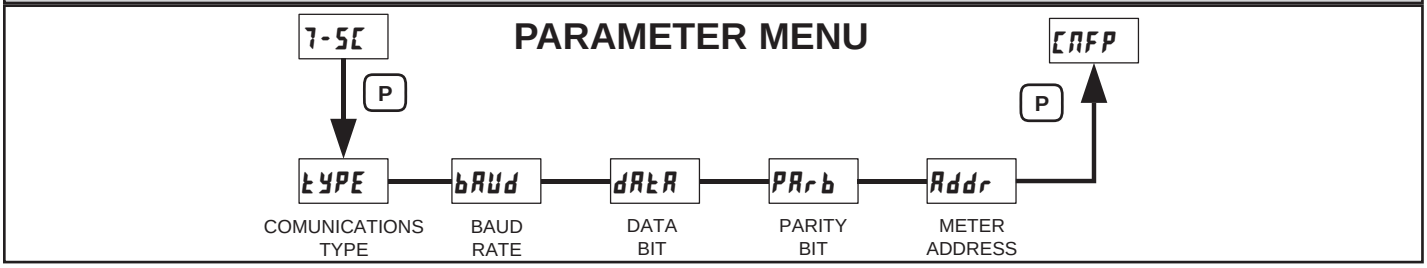
Colr / OFF

OFF ANY AL-1 AL-2 AL-3

Select alarm(s) to change Input Display color intensity when appropriate alarm(s) are triggered.

Shaded parameters are programming/model dependent.

## 7.5 MODULE 7 - SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS PARAMETERS (7-SC)




### COMMUNICATIONS TYPE

tYPE / rtU

rtU ModBus RTU
ASC ModBus ASCII

Select the desired communications protocol.

### BAUD RATE

bAUd / 38P4

2400 9600 38P4
4800 19P2

Set the baud rate to match that of other serial communications equipment. Normally, the baud rate is set to the highest value that all of the serial communications equipment is capable of transmitting.

### DATA BIT

dAtA / 8

7 8

Select either 7 or 8 bit data word lengths. Set the word length to match that of other serial communication equipment. If rtU is selected as the communication type, dAtA defaults to 8.

### PARITY BIT

PArb / no

no EuEn Odd

Set the parity bit to match that of the other serial communications equipment used.

### METER ADDRESS

Addr / 247

1 to 247

Select a Unit Address that does not match an address number of any other device on the serial link.

# SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

When using a PXU with RS485 communications option, the PXU will support Modbus communications. Unit configuration, as well as data interrogation, can be accomplished through Modbus communications. The PXU allows for 32 Read / Write registers. A complete list of Modbus registers is available at the end of this document.

## CRIMSON SOFTWARE

Crimson is a Windows® based program that allows configuration of the PXU controller from a PC. Crimson offers standard drop-down menu commands to make it easy to program the PXU controller, the PXU database can then be saved in a PC file for future use. The Crimson 2.0 software is available at Red Lion website. An RS-485 PC card or USB to RS485 converter and cabling is required. Prior to downloading or extracting the database, the PXU must be set to Modbus RTU communications type. The proper communications port, baud rate, and unit address must be configured in the Link, Options dialog and must match the baud rate and unit address configured in the PXU serial communications module (7-SC).

### PXU CONFIGURATION USING CRIMSON

1. Install Crimson software, available for download at Red Lion website.
2. Connect communications cable from PXU to PC.
3. Supply power to PXU.
4. Configure serial parameters as Modbus RTU (rtu), 38,400 baud, address 247.
5. Create a new file (File, New) or open an existing PXU database within Crimson.
6. Configure Crimson 2 Link options (Link, Options) to the serial port which the communication cable is attached (in step 2).
7. Select Update (Link, Update).

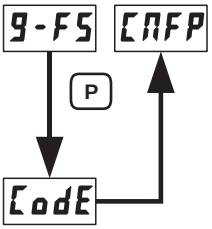
---

## PXU FREQUENTLY USED MODBUS REGISTERS

Only frequently used registers are shown below. The entire Modbus Register Table can be found at the end of this document.

| REGISTER ADDRESS | REGISTER NAME | LOW LIMIT | HIGH LIMIT | FACTORY SETTING | ACCESS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **FREQUENTLY USED REGISTERS** | | | | | |
| 40001 | Process Value (PV) | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40002 | Active Setpoint (SP) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40003 | Setpoint 1 (SP1) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40004 | Setpoint 2 (SP2) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40005 | Setpoint Deviation | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40006 | Alarm 1 Value | -999 | 9999 | 100 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40007 | Alarm 2 Value | -999 | 9999 | 200 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40008 | Alarm 3 Value | -999 | 9999 | 300 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40009 | Output Power 1 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1%; writable when in manual mode only. |
| 40010 | Output Power 2 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1%; writable when in manual mode only. |
| 40011 | PB Proportional band (Active) | 1 | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 70 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40012 | Integral time (Active) | 0 | 9999 | 120 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40013 | Derivative time (Active) | 0 | 9999 | 30 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40014 | Integration default (Active) | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % output power |
| 40015 | PID parameter set selection | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = PID Set 1, 1 = PID Set 2 |
| 40016 | Auto-Tune Start | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No; 1 = Yes |
| 40017 | Control Mode Transfer (Auto/Manual) | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Automatic (PID), 1 = User (Manual Mode) |
| 40018 | Controller Status | 0 | 1 | 1 | Read/Write | 0: Stop, 1: Run |
| 40019 | Setpoint Select | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0=SP1, 1=SP2 |
| 40020 | SP Ramp Rate | 0 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit/minute |
| 40021 | LED Status | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | b0: ALM3, b1: ALM2, b2: F, b3: C, b4: ALM1, b5: OUT2, b6:OUT1, b7: AT |
| 40022 | Pushbutton Status | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | b1: F2, b2: Down, b3: P, b5: F1, b6: Up, b7: D; 0 = Key pressed, 1 = Key not pressed |
| 40023 | Alarm Reset | 0 | 7 | 0 | Write | b0: Reset Alm1, b1: Reset Alm2, b3: Reset Alm3 |
| 40024 | Setpoint Ramping Disable | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Enabled, 1 = Disabled |
| 40025 | Integral Action Disable | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Enabled, 1 = Disabled |

# 7.5 MODULE 9 FACTORY SERVICE OPERATIONS (9-FS)



FACTORY
SERVICE CODE

## PARAMETER MENU

### RESTORE FACTORY SETTINGS

Press and hold ▲ to display CodE 66. Press P. The controller will display rSEt and then return to CNFP. Press D to return to the Display Loop. This will overwrite all user settings with Factory Settings.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

For further technical assistance, contact technical support.

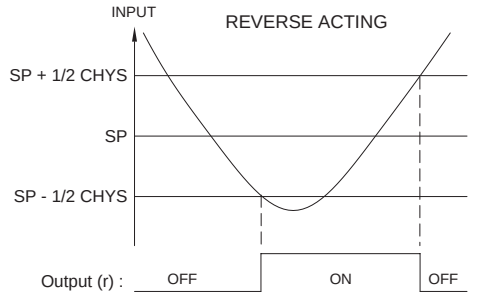
| PROBLEM | CAUSE | REMEDIES |
|---|---|---|
| **NO DISPLAY** | 1. Power off.<br>2. Brown-out condition.<br>3. Loose connection or improperly wired.<br>4. Controller not fully seated into case. | 1. Check power.<br>2. Verify power reading.<br>3. Check connections.<br>4. Check installation. |
| **CONTROLLER NOT WORKING** | 1. Incorrect setup parameters.<br>2. Stop Mode. | 1. Check setup parameters.<br>2. Change to Run mode. |
| **. . . or -. . . IN DISPLAY** | 1. Display value exceeds 4 digit display range.<br>2. Defective or miscalibrated cold junction circuit.<br>3. Loss of setup parameters.<br>4. Internal malfunction. | 1. Check input parameters (Input Type).<br>2. Change display resolution/scaling.<br>3. Recalibrate controller. (Consult Factory)<br>4. Consult Factory |
| **OPEN IN DISPLAY** | 1. Probe disconnected.<br>2. Broken or burned-out probe.<br>3. Corroded or broken terminations.<br>4. Excessive process temperature. | 1. Check probe wire/change probe.<br>2. Check sensor input type selection.<br>3. Perform cold junction calibration. (Consult Factory)<br>4. Perform Input calibration. (Consult Factory) |
| **OLOL IN TOP DISPLAY** | 1. Input exceeds range of controller.<br>2. Temperature exceeds range of input probe.<br>3. Defective or incorrect transmitter or probe.<br>4. Excessive high temperature for probe.<br>5. Loss of setup parameters. | 1. Check input parameters.<br>2. Change to input sensor with a higher temperature range.<br>3. Replace transmitter or probe.<br>4. Reduce temperature.<br>5. Perform input calibration. (Consult Factory) |
| **ULUL IN TOP DISPLAY** | 1. Input is below range of controller.<br>2. Temperature below range of input probe.<br>3. Defective or incorrect transmitter or probe.<br>4. Excessive low temperature for probe.<br>5. Loss of setup parameters. | 1. Check input parameters.<br>2. Change to input sensor with a lower temperature range.<br>3. Replace transmitter or probe.<br>4. Raise temperature.<br>5. Perform input calibration. (Consult Factory) |
| **SHrt IN DISPLAY** | 1. RTD probe shorted. | 1. Check wiring and/or replace RTD probe. |
| **CONTROLLER SLUGGISH OR NOT STABLE** | 1. Incorrect PID values.<br>2. Incorrect probe location. | 1. See PID control.<br>2. Evaluate probe location. |

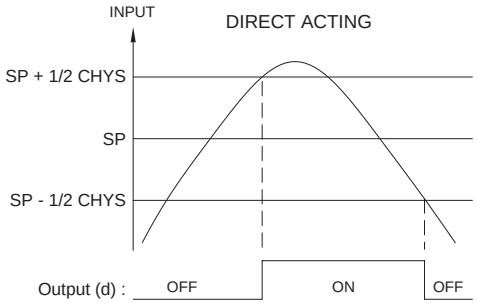
# CONTROL MODE EXPLANATIONS

## ON/OFF CONTROL

In this control mode, the process will constantly oscillate around the setpoint value. The On/Off Control Hysteresis (balanced around the setpoint) can be used to eliminate output chatter. Output Control Action can be set to reverse for heating (output on when below the setpoint) or direct for cooling (output on when above the setpoint) applications.

### ON/OFF CONTROL - REVERSE OR DIRECT ACTING FIGURES

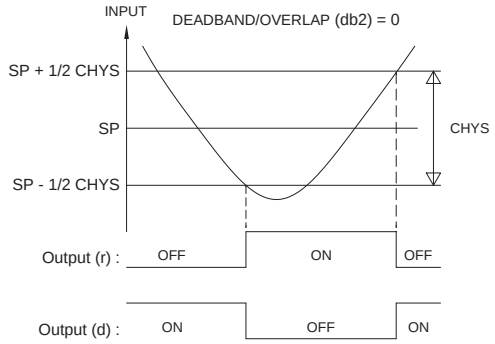


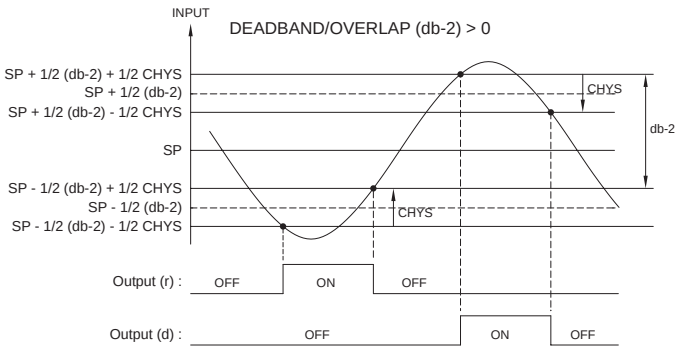



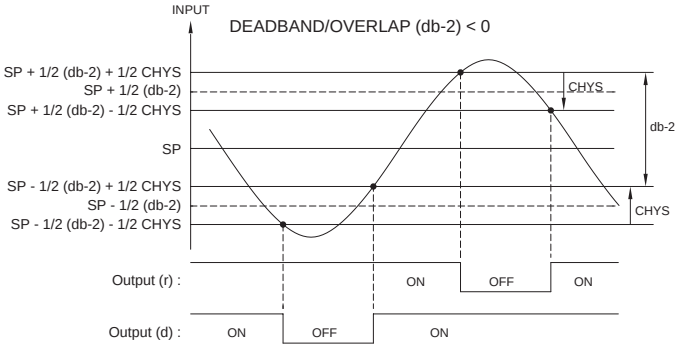

*Note: CHYS in the On/Off Control Figures refers to the On/Off Control Hysteresis (**CHYS**) in parameter Module 2.*

For heat and cool systems, Control Action parameter is used to reverse (r) for heating and direct (d) for cooling. The Deadband/Overlap in Cooling sets the amount of operational deadband or overlap between the outputs. The setpoint and the On/Off Control Hysteresis applies to both OP1 and OP2 outputs. The hysteresis is balanced in relationship to the setpoint and deadband value.

### ON/OFF CONTROL - HEAT/COOL OUTPUT FIGURES



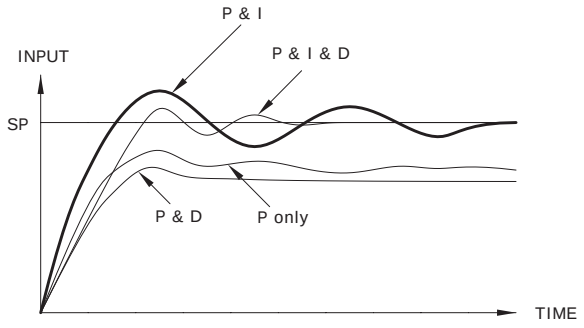




## PID CONTROL

In PID Control, the controller processes the input and then calculates a control output power value by use of Proportional Band, Integral Time, and Derivative Time control algorithm. The system is controlled with the new output power value to keep the process at the setpoint. The Control Action for PID Control can be set to reverse for heating (output on when below the setpoint) or direct for cooling (output on when above the setpoint) applications. For heat and cool systems, the heat and cool outputs are both used. The PID parameters can be established by using Auto-Tune, or they can be Manually tuned to the process.

### TYPICAL PID RESPONSE CURVE



## TIME PROPORTIONAL PID CONTROL

In Time Proportional applications, the output power is converted into output On time using the Cycle Time. For example, with a four second cycle time and 75% power, the output will be on for three seconds (4 × 0.75) and off for one second.

The cycle time should be no greater than 1/10 of the natural period of oscillation for the process. The natural period is the time it takes for one complete oscillation when the process is in a continuously oscillating state.

## LINEAR PID CONTROL

In Linear PID Control applications, OP1 provides a linear output signal that is proportional to the calculated OP1 value (% Output Power). The PXU allows the user to program the analog low and high output signal that will correspond to 0% and 100% output power. The Analog Output will then be proportional to the PID calculated % output power. For example, with 0 to 10 VDC scaled 0 to 100% an OP1 value of 75% provides an analog output of 7.5 VDC.

## AUTOMATIC CONTROL MODE

In Automatic Control Mode, the percentage of output power is automatically determined by PID or On/Off calculations based on the setpoint and process feedback. For this reason, PID Control and On/Off Control always imply Automatic Control Mode.

## MANUAL CONTROL MODE

In USEr Control Mode, the controller operates as an open loop system, and does not use the setpoint or process feedback. The user adjusts the percentage of power through the OP1 or OP2 parameter to control the power for each Output. The Low and High Output Power limits are ignored when the controller is in Manual.

## MODE TRANSFER

When transferring the controller mode between Automatic and User/Manual, the controlling outputs remain constant, exercising true “bumpless” transfer. When transferring from Manual to Automatic, the power initially remains steady, but Integral Action corrects (if necessary) the closed loop power demand at a rate proportional to the Integral Time.

# PID TUNING EXPLANATIONS

## AUTO-TUNE

Auto-Tune is a user-initiated function that allows the controller to automatically determine the Proportional Band, Integral Time, Derivative Time, Integration Default, and Relative Gain (Heat/Cool) values based upon the process characteristics. The Auto-Tune operation cycles the controlling output(s) at the setpoint. The nature of these oscillations determines the settings for the controller’s parameters.

Prior to initiating Auto-Tune, it is important that the controller and system be first tested. This can be accomplished in On/Off Control or Manual Control Mode. If there is a wiring, system or controller problem, Auto-Tune may give incorrect tuning or may never finish. Auto-Tune may be initiated at start-up, from setpoint or at any other process point. However, ensure normal process conditions (example: minimize unusual external load disturbances) as they will have an effect on the PID calculations.

### Start Auto-Tune

Below are the parameters and factory settings that affect Auto-Tune. If these setting are acceptable then Auto-Tune can be started just by performing three steps. If changes are needed, then they must be made before starting Auto-Tune.

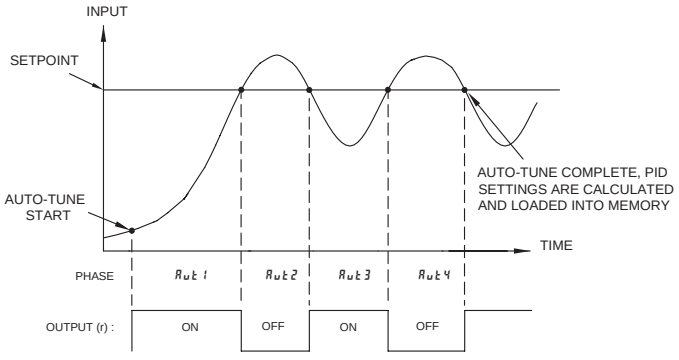
| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | MODULE |
|---|---|---|---|
| tYPE | Input Type | tc-J<br>Curr | 1-In |
| OPAC | Output Control Action | | 2-OP |
| CHYS | On/Off Control Hysteresis | 20 (temp)<br>20 (temp) | 2-OP |
| tUNE | Auto-Tune Access | HIdE | 3-LC |

1. Enter the Setpoint value in the Display Loop.
2. Set the On/Off Control Hysteresis (CHYS) to a value that is appropriate for the process.
3. Initiate Auto-Tune by changing tUNE to YES in the Hidden Loop, and then press P.

### Auto-Tune Progress

The controller will oscillate the controlling output(s) for four cycles. The **AT** annunciator will flash during this time. Parameter viewing is permitted during Auto-Tune. The time to complete the Auto-Tune cycles is process dependent. The controller should automatically stop Auto-Tune and store the calculated values when the four cycles are complete. If the controller remains in Auto-Tune unusually long, there may be a process problem. Auto-Tune may be stopped by entering no in tUNE.

**AUTO-TUNE OPERATION (REVERSE ACTING)**



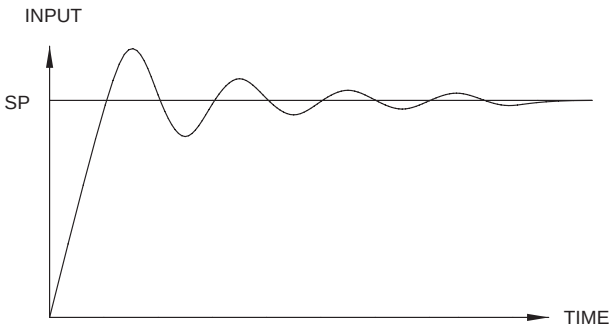
### PID Adjustments

In some applications, it may be necessary to fine tune the Auto-Tune calculated PID parameters. To do this, a chart recorder or data logging device is needed to provide a visual means of analyzing the process. Compare the actual process response to the PID response figures with a step change to the process. Make changes to the PID parameters in no more than 20% increments from the starting value and allow the process sufficient time to stabilize before evaluating the effects of the new parameter settings.

In some unusual cases, the Auto-Tune function may not yield acceptable control results or induced oscillations may cause system problems. In these applications, Manual Tuning is an alternative.

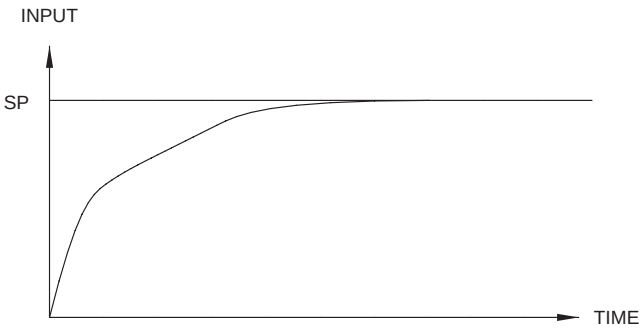
**PROCESS RESPONSE EXTREMES**

OVERSHOOT AND OSCILLATIONS




TO DAMPEN RESPONSE:
- INCREASE PROPORTIONAL BAND.
- INCREASE INTEGRAL TIME.
- USE SETPOINT RAMPING.
- USE OUTPUT POWER LIMITS.
- INCREASE DERIVATIVE TIME.
- CHECK CYCLE TIME.

SLOW RESPONSE




TO QUICKEN RESPONSE:
- DECREASE PROPORTIONAL BAND.
- DECREASE INTEGRAL TIME.
- INCREASE OR DEFEAT SETPOINT RAMPING.
- EXTEND OUTPUT POWER LIMITS.
- DECREASE DERIVATIVE TIME.

## MANUAL TUNING

A chart recorder or data logging device is necessary to measure the time between process cycles. This procedure is an alternative to the controller's Auto-Tune function. It will not provide acceptable results if system problems exist.

1. Set the Proportional Band (PrOP) to 10.0% of the input range for temperature inputs and 100.0% for process inputs.
2. Set both the Integral Time (Int) and Derivative Time (dErt) to 0 seconds.
3. Set the Output Cycle Time in Output Module 2-OP to no higher than one-tenth of the process time constant (when applicable).
4. Place the controller in Manual (USEr) Control Mode (trnF) and adjust the % Power to drive the process value to the Setpoint value. Allow the process to stabilize after setting the % Power. Note: trnF must be set to HidE in Parameter Lockouts Module 3-LC.
5. Place the controller in Automatic (Auto) Control Mode (trnF). Place the value of % power into the Output Power Offset (OPOF). If the process will not stabilize and starts to oscillate, set the Proportional Band two times higher and go back to Step 4. Also put Output Power Offset (OPOF) back to zero.
6. If the process is stable, decrease Proportional Band setting by two times and change the Setpoint value a small amount to excite the process. Continue with this step until the process oscillates in a continuous nature.
7. Set the Proportional Band to three times the setting that caused the oscillation in Step 6.
8. Set the Integral Time to two times the period of the oscillation.
9. Set the Derivative Time to 1/8 (0.125) of the Integral Time.

# *PARAMETER VALUE CHART*

**Programmer:**_____**Date:**_____

**Controller Number:**_____ **Security Code:**_____

## INPUT MODULE (1- IN)

| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | USER SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| tYPE | Input Type | tc-J | |
| SCAL | Temperature Scale | °F | |
| dCPt | Decimal Resolution | 0 | |
| FLtr | Digital Filtering | 8 | |
| bAnd | Input Filter Band | 1 | |
| SHFt | Shift/Offset | 0 | |
| dSP1 | Display Value Scaling Point 1 | 0 | |
| dSP2 | Display Value Scaling Point 2 | 1000 | |
| SPLO | Setpoint Low Limit | -148 | |
| SPH1 | Setpoint High Limit | 2192 | |
| CJC | Cold Juction Compensation | On | |
| USr1 | User1 Function | NONE | |
| USr2 | User2 Function | NONE | |
| F1In | F1 Key Function | NONE | |
| F2In | F2 Key Function | NONE | |

## OUTPUT MODULE (2-OP)

| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | USER SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPAC | Control Action | rIr2 | |
| CtrL | Auto Control Mode | PId | |
| CYC1 | OP1 Cycle Time | 2.0 | |
| OP1L | OP 1 Power Low Limit | 0.0 | |
| OP1H | OP 1 Power High Limit | 100.0 | |
| 1F01 | Input Fail OP1 Power Level | 0.0 | |
| An1L | Analog Low | 0.0 | |
| An1H | Analog High | 100.0 | |
| CYC2 | OP2 Cycle Time | 2.0 | |
| OP2L | OP 2 Power Low Limit | 0.0 | |
| OP2H | OP 2 Power High Limit | 100.0 | |
| 1F02 | Input Fail OP2 Power Level | 0.0 | |
| gAn2 | Relative Gain | 1.00 | |
| db-2 | Deadband/Overlap | 2 | |
| CHYS | On/Off Control Hysteresis | 2 | |

## LOCKOUT MODULE (3-LC)

| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | USER SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP | Setpoint | diSP | |
| OP1 | Output 1 Power | PArA | |
| OP2 | Output 2 Power | PArA | |
| SPrP | Setpoint Ramp Rate | PArA | |
| PId | PID Group | PArA | |
| r-S | Controller Status | diSP | |
| OPOF | Output Power Offset | PArA | |
| ProP | Proportional Band | PArA | |
| Intt | Integral Time | PArA | |
| dErt | Derivative Time | PArA | |
| dInt | Integration Default | LOC | |
| AL-1 | Alarm 1 Value | PArA | |
| AL-2 | Alarm 2 Value | PArA | |
| AL-3 | Alarm 3 Value | PArA | |
| ALrS | Alarm Reset | PArA | |
| SPSL | Setpoint Select | PArA | |
| tUnE | Auto-Tune Code | HIdE | |
| CtrL | Auto Control Mode | HIdE | |
| trnF | Control Mode Transfer | HIdE | |
| dEv | Deviation Value | diSP | |
| CodE | Access Code | 0 | |

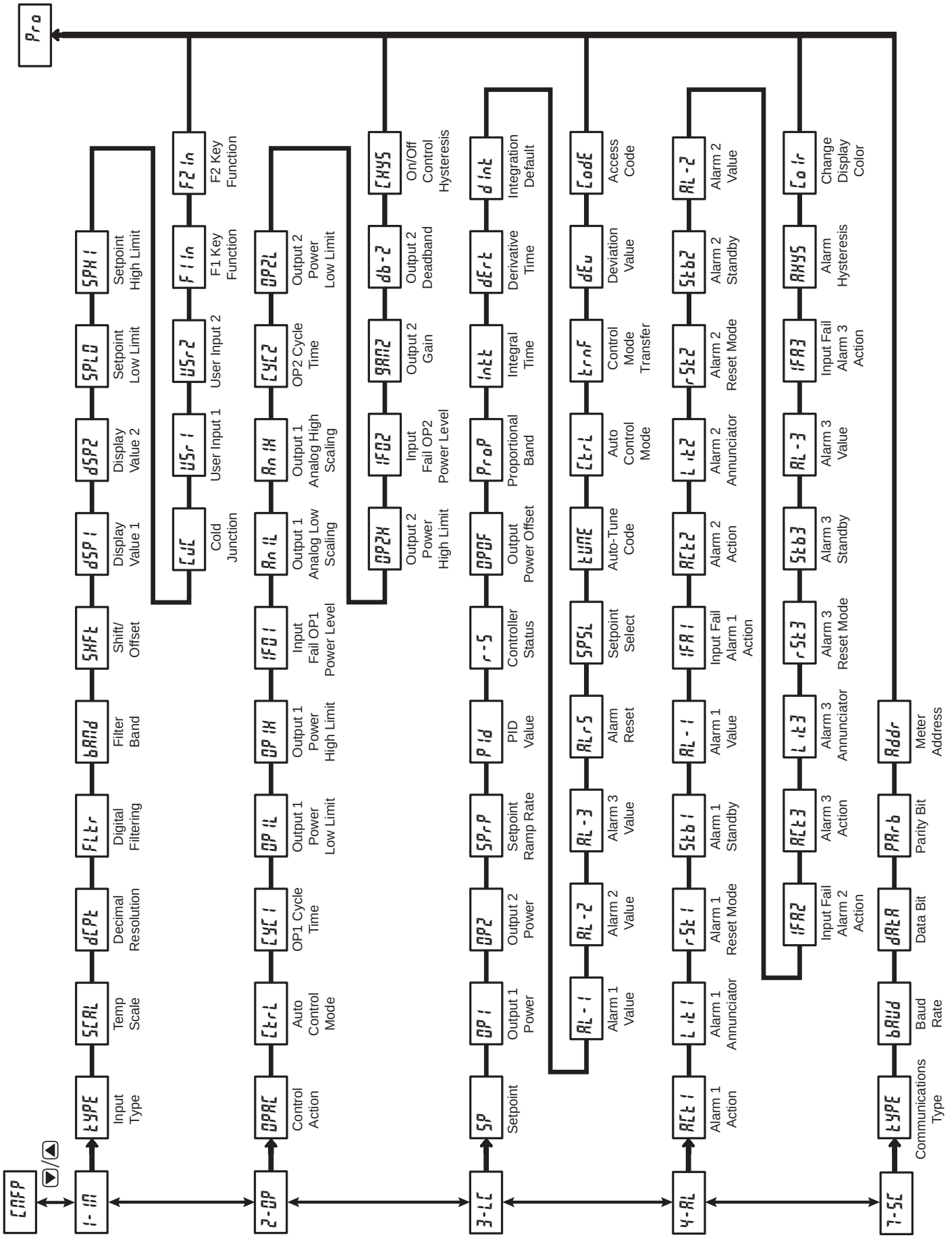
## ALARM MODULE (4-AL)

| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | USER SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACt1 | Alarm 1 Action | NONE | |
| Lit1 | Alarm 1 Annunciator | nor | |
| rSt1 | Alarm 1 Reset Mode | Auto | |
| Stb1 | Alarm 1 Standby | NO | |
| AL-1 | Alarm 1 Value | 100 | |
| 1FA1 | Alarm 1 Input Fail Action | OFF | |
| ACt2 | Alarm 2 Action | NONE | |
| Lit2 | Alarm 2 Annunciator | nor | |
| rSt2 | Alarm 2 Reset Mode | Auto | |
| Stb2 | Alarm 2 Standby | NO | |
| AL-2 | Alarm 2 Value | 200 | |
| 1FA2 | Alarm 2 Input Fail Action | OFF | |
| ACt3 | Alarm 3 Action | NONE | |
| Lit3 | Alarm 3 Annunciator | nor | |
| rSt3 | Alarm 3 Reset | Auto | |
| Stb3 | Alarm 3 Standby | NO | |
| AL-3 | Alarm 3 Value | 300 | |
| 1FA3 | Alarm 3 Input Fail Action | OFF | |
| AHYS | Alarm Hysteresis | 1 | |
| Colr | Change Display Color | OFF | |

## SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS MODULE (7-SC)

| DISPLAY | PARAMETER | FACTORY SETTING | USER SETTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| tYPE | Communications Type | rtU | |
| bAUd | Baud Rate | 38Y4 | |
| dAtA | Data Bit | 8 | |
| PArb | Parity Bit | NO | |
| Addr | Meter Address | 247 | |

# PXU Programming Quick Overview

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# PXU MODBUS REGISTER TABLE

**10/23/2013**

The below limits are shown as Integers or HEX < > values. Read and write functions can be performed in either Integers or Hex as long as the conversion was done correctly. Negative numbers are represented by two's complement.

Note 1: The PXU should not be powered down while parameters are being changed. Doing so may corrupt the non-volatile memory resulting in checksum errors.

| REGISTER ADDRESS | REGISTER NAME | LOW LIMIT | HIGH LIMIT | FACTORY SETTING | ACCESS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **FREQUENTLY USED REGISTERS** | | | | | |
| 40001 | Process Value (PV) | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40002 | Active Setpoint (SP) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40003 | Setpoint 1 (SP1) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40004 | Setpoint 2 (SP2) | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40005 | Setpoint Deviation | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40006 | Alarm 1 Value | -999 | 9999 | 100 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40007 | Alarm 2 Value | -999 | 9999 | 200 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40008 | Alarm 3 Value | -999 | 9999 | 300 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40009 | Output Power 1 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1%; writable when in manual mode only. |
| 40010 | Output Power 2 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1%; writable when in manual mode only. |
| 40011 | PB Proportional band (Active) | 1 | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 70 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40012 | Integral time (Active) | 0 | 9999 | 120 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40013 | Derivative time (Active) | 0 | 9999 | 30 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40014 | Integration default (Active) | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % output power |
| 40015 | PID parameter set selection | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = PID Set 1, 1 = PID Set 2 |
| 40016 | Auto-Tune Start | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No; 1 = Yes |
| 40017 | Control Mode Transfer (Auto/Manual) | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Automatic (PID), 1 = User (Manual Mode) |
| 40018 | Controller Status | 0 | 1 | 1 | Read/Write | 0: Stop, 1: Run |
| 40019 | Setpoint Select | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = SP1, 1 = SP2 |
| 40020 | SP Ramp Rate | 0 | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit/minute; 0 = Ramping disabled |
| 40021 | LED Status | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | Bit State: 0 = Off, 1 = On<br>b7: AT, b6:OUT1, b5: OUT2, b4: ALM1, b3: °C, b2: °F, b1: ALM2, b0: ALM3 |
| 40022 | Pushbutton Status | N/A | N/A | N/A | Read Only | Bit State: 0 = Key pressed, 1 = Key not pressed<br>b7: D, b6: Up, b5: F1, b4: N/A, b3: P, b2: Down, b1: F2, b0: N/A |
| 40023 | Alarm Reset | 0 | 7 | 0 | Read/Write | Bit State: 1 = reset alarm, bit is returned to zero following reset<br>b3: Reset Alm3, b1: Reset Alm2, b0: Reset Alm1 |
| 40024 | Setpoint Ramping Disable | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Enabled, 1 = Disabled |
| 40025 | Integral Action Disable | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Enabled, 1 = Disabled |
| | **PID PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40033 | Proportional band 1 | 1 | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 70 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40034 | Integral time 1 | 0 | 9999 | 120 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40035 | Derivative time 1 | 0 | 9999 | 30 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40036 | Integration default 1 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40037 | Proportional band 2 | 1 | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 70 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40038 | Integral time 2 | 0 | 9999 | 120 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40039 | Derivative time 2 | 0 | 9999 | 30 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 second |
| 40040 | Integration default 2 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40041 | Output Power Offset | 0 | 1000 | 500 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % output power |
| | **INPUT PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40051 | Input Type | 0 | 19 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = tc-K 1 = tc-J 2 = tc-t 3 = tc-E 4 = tc-N<br>5 = tc-r 6 = tc-S 7 = tc-b 8 = tc-L 9 = tc-U<br>10 = tc-txk 11 = r392 12 = r385 13 = n1<br>14 = cu50 15 = 5v 16 = 10v 17 = 0-20mA<br>18 = 4-20mA 19 = 0.05v |
| 40052 | Temperature Scale | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = °F, 1 = °C |

| REGISTER ADDRESS | REGISTER NAME | LOW LIMIT | HIGH LIMIT | FACTORY SETTING | ACCESS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40053 | Decimal Resolution | 0 | 3 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = 0 (No decimal place) 1 = 0.0, 2 = 0.00, 3 = 0.000. Temperature inputs are limited to 1 decimal point except for the thermocouple B,S,R types, which display in whole units only (0) |
| 40054 | Digital Filtering | 0 | 50 | 8 | Read/Write | 0 = least, 50 = most |
| 40055 | Input Filter Band | 0 | 25(.0)° or 250 (process) | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40056 | Shift/Offset | -99(.9)° or 999 (process) | 99(.9)° or 999 (process) | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40057 | Display Value Scaling Point 1 | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit; Value associated with lower range of input signal (0V, 0mA or 4mA) |
| 40058 | Display Value Scaling Point 2 | -999 | 9999 | 1000 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit; Value associated with upper limit of input signal (50mV, 5V, 10V, or 20mA) |
| 40059 | Setpoint Low Limit | depending on sensor type | Upper-limit of temperature range | -148 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40060 | Setpoint High Limit | Lower-limit of temperature range | Depends on sensor type | 2192 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40061 | Cold Junction Compensation | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = ON, 1 = OFF |
| 40062 | User Input 1 Function | 0 | 9 or 10 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = NONE, 1 = Run/Stop, 2 = Setpoint 1/2 select, 3 = Auto/Manual control, 4 = PLOC, 5 = Integral Lock, 6 = SP Ramp Disable, 7 = Reset Alarms, 8 = Rst Alm1, 9 = Rst Alm2, 10 = Rst Alm3 |
| 40063 | User Input 2 Function | 0 | 9 or 10 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = NONE, 1 = Run/Stop, 2 = Setpoint 1/2 select, 3 = Auto/Manual control, 4 = PLOC, 5 = Integral Lock, 6 = SP Ramp Disable, 7 = Reset Alarms, 8 = Rst Alm1, 9 = Rst Alm2, 10 = Rst Alm3 |
| 40064 | F1 Key Function | 0 | 6 or 7 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = NONE, 1 = Run/Stop, 2 = Setpoint 1/2 select, 3 = Auto/Manual control, 4 = Reset Alarms, 5 = Rst Alm1 , 6 = Rst Alm2 , 7 = Rst Alm3 |
| 40065 | F2 Key Function | 0 | 6 or 7 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = NONE, 1 = Run/Stop, 2 = Setpoint 1/2 select, 3 = Auto/Manual control, 4 = Reset Alarms, 5 = Rst Alm1 , 6 = Rst Alm2 , 7 = Rst Alm3 |
| | **OUTPUT PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40081 | Output Action | 0 | 1 or 5 | 0 | Read/Write | Single Output Model: 0 = r1, 1 = d1; Dual Output Model: 0 = r1r2, 1 = d1r2, 2 = r1d2, 3 = d1d2, 4 = r1A2, 5 = d1A2 r = reverse acting, d = direct acting, A = Alarm 3, numeric value indicates OP1 or OP2, |
| 40082 | Auto Control Mode | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = PID, 1 = On-Off |
| 40083 | Output 1 Cycle Time | 0 | 250 | 20 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 sec; A setting of zero will keep output off. |
| 40084 | Output 1 Power Lower Limit | 0 | Output 1 Power High Limit | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40085 | Output 1 Power High Limit | Output 1 Power Lower Limit | 1000 | 1000 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40086 | Input Fail OP1 Power Level | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40087 | Analog Out 1 Low Scaling Value | -999 | 9999 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40088 | Analog Out 1 High Scaling Value | -999 | 9999 | 1000 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40089 | Reserved | | | 0 | | |
| 40090 | Reserved | | | 0 | | |
| 40091 | Output 2 Cycle Time | 0 | 250 | 20 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 sec; A setting of zero will keep output off. |
| 40092 | Output 2 Power Lower Limit | 0 | Output 2 Power High Limit | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40093 | Output 2 Power High Limit | Output 2 Power Lower Limit | 1000 | 1000 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40094 | Input Fail OP2 Power Level | 0 | 1000 | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.1 % |
| 40095 | Relative Gain | 1 | 9999 | 100 | Read/Write | 1 = 0.01; In combination Reverse(r) and Direct(d) modes, this defines the gain of OP2 relative to OP1. |
| 40096 | Deadband/Overlap | -99(.9) or -999 (process) | 999(.9)° or 9999 (process) | 2 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit; In combination Reverse(r) and Direct(d) modes, this defines the overlap area in which both OP1 and OP2 are active (negative value) or the deadband area (positive value). |
| 40097 | On/Off Control Hysteresis | 2 | 250(.0)° or 2500 (process) | 2 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |

| REGISTER ADDRESS | REGISTER NAME | LOW LIMIT | HIGH LIMIT | FACTORY SETTING | ACCESS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **LOCKOUT PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40101 | Setpoint Access | 0 | 4 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40102 | Output 1 Power Access | 0 | 4 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40103 | Output 2 Power Access | 0 | 4 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40104 | Setpoint Ramp Rate Access | 0 | 4 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40105 | PID Group Access | 0 | 4 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40106 | Controller Status (Run/Stop) Access | 0 | 4 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC, 4 = dSPr |
| 40107 | Output Power Offset Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40108 | Proportional band Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40109 | Integral time Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40110 | Derivative time Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40111 | Integration Default Access | 1 | 3 | 3 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40112 | Alarm 1 Value Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40113 | Alarm 2 Value Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40114 | Alarm 3 Value Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40115 | Alarm Reset Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40116 | Setpoint Select Access | 1 | 3 | 1 | Read/Write | 1 = ParA, 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40117 | Auto-Tune Start Access | 2 | 3 | 2 | Read/Write | 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40118 | Auto Control Mode Access | 2 | 3 | 2 | Read/Write | 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40119 | Control Mode Transfer Access | 2 | 3 | 2 | Read/Write | 2 = HIdE, 3 = LOC |
| 40120 | Deviation Value Access | 0 | 3 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = dISP, 3 = LOC |
| 40121 | Access Code | -125 | 125 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Full access to display, parameter, hidden, and configuration loops; -1 to -125 = Code necessary to access configuration loop only; 1 to 125 = Code necessary to access hidden and configuration loops |
| | **ALARM PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40131 | Alarm 1 Action | 0 | 18 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = AbHI, 2 = AbLO, 3 = AUHI, 4 = AULO, 5 = d-HI, 6 = d-Lo, 7 = b-In, 8 = b-ot, 9 = InPt, 10 = Ct1, 11 = Ct2, 12 = SOAK, 13 = r-UP, 14 = r-dn, 15 = rUn, 16 = HoLd, 17 = StoP, 18 = End |
| 40132 | Alarm 1 Annunciator | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Normal, 1 = Reverse |
| 40133 | Alarm 1 Reset Mode | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Automatic, 1 = Latched |
| 40134 | Alarm 1 Standby | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = Yes |
| 40135 | Alarm 1 Value | -999 | 9999 | 100 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40136 | Input Fail Alarm 1 Action | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Off; 1 = On |
| 40137 | Alarm 2 Action | 0 | 18 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = AbHI, 2 = AbLO, 3 = AUHI, 4 = AULO, 5 = d-HI, 6 = d-Lo, 7 = b-In, 8 = b-ot, 9 = InPt, 10 = Ct1, 11 = Ct2, 12 = SOAK, 13 = r-UP, 14 = r-dn, 15 = rUn, 16 = HoLd, 17 = StoP, 18 = End |
| 40138 | Alarm 2 Annunciator | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Normal, 1 = Reverse |
| 40139 | Alarm 2 Reset Mode | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Automatic, 1 = Latched |
| 40140 | Alarm 2 Standby | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = Yes |
| 40141 | Alarm 2 Value | -999 | 9999 | 200 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40142 | Input Fail Alarm 2 Action | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Off; 1 = On |
| 40143 | Alarm 3 Action | 0 | 18 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = AbHI, 2 = AbLO, 3 = AUHI, 4 = AULO, 5 = d-HI, 6 = d-Lo, 7 = b-In, 8 = b-ot, 9 = InPt, 10 = Ct1, 11 = Ct2, 12 = SOAK, 13 = r-UP, 14 = r-dn, 15 = rUn, 16 = HoLd, 17 = StoP, 18 = End |
| 40144 | Alarm 3 Annunciator | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Normal, 1 = Reverse |
| 40145 | Alarm 3 Reset Mode | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Automatic, 1 = Latched |
| 40146 | Alarm 3 Standby | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = Yes |
| 40147 | Alarm 3 Value | -999 | 9999 | 300 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit |
| 40148 | Input Fail Alarm 3 Action | 0 | 1 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = Off; 1 = On |
| 40149 | Alarm Hysteresis | 0 | 250(.0)° or 2500 (process) | 0 | Read/Write | 1 = 1 Display unit; The same value applies to all alarms. |
| 40150 | Change Color Intensity | 0 | 4 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = OFF, 1 = Any Alarm, 2 = AL-1, 3 = AL-2, 4 = AL-3 |

| REGISTER ADDRESS | REGISTER NAME | LOW LIMIT | HIGH LIMIT | FACTORY SETTING | ACCESS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **SERIAL COMMUNICATION PARAMETERS** | | | | | |
| 40211 | Communications Type | 0 | 1 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = ASCII, 1 = rtU |
| 40212 | Baud Rate | 0 | 4 | 4 | Read/Write | 0 = 2400, 1 = 4800, 2 = 9600, 3 = 19200, 4 = 38400 |
| 40213 | Data Bit | 7 | 8 | 1 | Read/Write | 0 = 7,1 = 8 |
| 40214 | Parity Bit | 0 | 2 | 0 | Read/Write | 0 = No, 1 = Even, 2 = Odd |
| 40215 | Meter Unit Address | 1 | 247 | 247 | Read/Write | |
| 40216 | Load Serial Settings | 0 | 1 | 0 | Write * | 0 = No change, 1 = Load Serial Settings; * - will read 0 |
| | **SLAVE ID** | | | | | |
| 41001 | | N/A | N/A | 0x524C (“RL”) | Read Only | 0x524C (“RL”) |
| 41002 | | N/A | N/A | 0x432D (“C-”) | Read Only | 0x432D (“C-”) |
| 41003 | | N/A | N/A | 0x5058 (“PX”) | Read Only | 0x5058 (“PX”) |
| 41004 | | N/A | N/A | model dependent | Read Only | 0x55<n> (“Un”) ‘n’ - 1st output;<br>‘0’(0x30) = No Card installed,<br>‘x’ (0x78) = any output option card installed |
| 41005 | | N/A | N/A | model dependent | Read Only | 0x<b><c><br><b>(2nd Output): ‘0’ (0x30) = No Card installed,<br>‘x’ (0x78) = any output option card installed<br><c>(Options): ‘9’ = RS485/No User Inputs,<br>‘A’ = RS485/2 User Inputs |
| 41006 | | N/A | N/A | 0x2020 (“ “) | Read Only | 0x2020 (“ “) |
| 41007 | | N/A | N/A | | Read Only | 0x0100 = Software database version number in BCD (0x0100 = 1.00) |
| 41008 | | N/A | N/A | 0x10 | Read Only | 0x10 = 16 reads |
| 41009 | | N/A | N/A | 0x10 | Read Only | 0x10 = 16 writes |
| 41010 | | N/A | N/A | 0 | Read Only | |